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Column One
By David Courtney

IT is all very surprising and delightful.

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A YEAR ago it was as hard as anything to get a visa for Russia and if you did get it, when you came back you wrote in the newspapers about how official Russia had been quite hospitable but the common people scared to go near you. You told of wasted attempts to see behind a facade put up for your special benefit, or rather, your special deceit; and, generally, in your newspaper article you made it clear that there, in Russia, was 1984 to the life.

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ALL this has changed. Anyway, it has changed remarkably if British newspapers are to be taken at their enthusiastic word. It has changed thanks to the summit talks and the Wolverhampton Wanderers, so to speak. The Wolves lost badly against Spartak and pretty badly against the Dynamos, but had the time of their lives and have gone back to England with the conviction that Russian sportsmen are indeed sportsmen and Russian crowds the nicest in the world outside of Wembley on Cup Final day. They had supporters and British sports-writers with them in Moscow and all have come back with the same tale of sweetness and light.

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IT is indeed very surprising and delightful, especially as foreign correspondents now in the Soviet capital are sending back despatches which tell the same story of an open-hearted, friendly, frank and cheerful people, with never an OGPU (or whatever the alphabetical combination is nowadays) anywhere in sight. Have the Russian people changed overnight? Has Soviet internal policy as well as external relations changed overnight?

●

I HAVE not the slightest idea. It is obvious from the recent garden party news that Marshal Bulganin is a more sociable fellow than Stalin ever was and that the Soviet Government is not afraid of its own people or its people of the Soviet Government. Has all this happened in a little over a year or did the journalists a year ago see only what their newspapers wanted them to see (rather than what the Soviet wanted them to see), and are they seeing again today only what their newspapers want them to see?

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FOR I suspect that if the Soviet Government's policy has changed, the manners of the Russian people have not changed. I am even beginning to doubt the stories of OGPU (or whatever it is) agents dogging the footsteps of Western visitors to Moscow, and of a people going about in mortal terror of the two a.m. visit brought upon them because they were seen passing the time of day with Mr. Smith from Kansas City or Mr. Brown from Manchester or Monsieur Lebrun from Lyons in front of that gilded cage for foreign visitors, the Metropole Hotel.

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THERE is, of course, no doubt of the Russian people's sense of relief following the summit talks at Geneva, just as there is no doubt of all sensible people's relief following those talks. But it is nice to know that the Russians are no longer the mop-haired, bearded bolsheviks with bared teeth and hands that dripped blood. They stopped being that, I suppose, when they started fighting the same war as the clean-shaven, neatly-coiffeured, cleanly West. Today, however, they are being accepted, if you please, as of the same status as the Wolves and their supporters; and even pretty newspaper women, like Shelley Rohde in the "Daily Express," found Moscow women up to her own standard in looks and intelligence, although, alas, without make-up.

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THE long and short of it seems to be that nearly all people the world over are naturally friendly and nice if given the chance by their rulers. It begins to look as if at last that chance has been given. In a country like Russia, once the chance to be happy and at ease has been given, it may be very difficult to take it away. That itself is a comforting thought. If the Soviet Government has lifted fear from the hearts of its people, that must be because the Government feels secure and has decided that threats to the State, real or imagined, have receded. Their policy of better times for everyone has to be a long-term policy or retribution may be internal. Most surprising, I repeat; and most delightful.

Jerusalem, August 19.

26 CYPRIOTS SEIZED

NICOSIA, Thursday (Reuter). — British troops and police, in an island-wide sweep of suspected terrorists today, arrested and detained 26 Cypriot Greeks.

Kuwatly Elected; Syrian Foreign Minister Quits

Shukri el Kuwatly, 62, was yesterday elected Syrian President for the third time, polling 91 votes in Parliament. He failed to get the required two-thirds majority in the first of three secret ballots, but after a half-hour recess gained a simple majority which won him the presidency.

A couple of hours after the election, Foreign Minister Khaled el Azem submitted his resignation directly to President Hashem el Attasi instead of tendering it to Premier Sabri el Asali, explaining that he had done so because of a difference of opinion with the latter. At the same time, four other Ministers said that they would resign on Sunday. Three of them — Public Works, Education and Agriculture — belong to Azem's Democratic Bloc and one — Health — to El Ba'ath.

Opposition Formed

Forty deputies of El Ba'ath, the Democratic Bloc, and some Independents, said that they would band under Azem to form an opposition to the new "regime."



Pres. Kuwatly

In his first speech after his election, Kuwatly promised to stand above party politics and appealed for cooperation of all parties to obtain Syria's objectives.

Kuwatly was President in the period between 1944 and 1949 (he was in office during the Israel War of Liberation) and was ousted by an army junta which charged his regime with being reactionary and corrupt. He spent six years in exile in Egypt.

Kuwatly's election was made possible by the last-minute decision of the A-Sha'ab Party — which holds 32 seats of the 142 in Parliament — to withdraw from the election in favour of Kuwatly. The latter's only serious opponent was Azem who polled 41 votes and ran as an independent. Altogether 129 deputies were present for the voting.

Damascus observers predicted that the new Premier would come from the ranks of the A-Sha'ab Party, lending conviction to reports that Kuwatly had given them concessions in order to get their votes. This could mean that Kuwatly would go against the proposed Arab pact which the A-Sha'ab opposes.

The list of candidates for the presidency was never announced, a fact which raised considerable adverse comment in most of the Arab capitals.

(NEARS, Damascus Radio)

The election of Shukri Kuwatly as Syrian President means that the "clock in Damascus has been turned back to 1949, as if nothing has occurred since then," the Old City daily "El Jihad" commented editorially yesterday morning, even before the election took place.

The editorial asked, "How could the Syrians present the presidency on a golden platter to the very man whom they dismissed in 1949 as being the symbol of reaction, feudalism, and corruption, a man whom they blamed for the failure of the Syrian army in the Palestine war, and who brought his country down to the gutter?"

AGENCY PLENARY MEETS IN CAPITAL

The first meeting of the full Jewish Agency Executive, was opened by Mr. B. Locker, M.K., Chairman of the Executive, in Jerusalem last night, in preparation for the Zionist General Council meeting that will begin on August 28.

The first item on the agenda were the budget estimates for 1955/56. (The Agency's fiscal year ends on September 30).

Dr. G. Josephthal, Agency Treasurer, presented the proposal of IL138.5m., and surveyed the sources of revenue and recommended expenditures, comparing the figures with the current revenue and expediture.

In the coming year, the Agency proposes to spend IL.39m. on settlements, IL4.75m. on immigration and IL.8m. on Youth Aliya.

Among the problems to be discussed in the coming meetings will be immigration from North Africa, the absorption of immigrants from West Europe and the U.S., and the agenda of the Zionist Congress in the spring of 1956.

Present at the meeting were the American members of the Agency, Mrs. Rose Halprin, Dr. N. Goldmann, Dr. I. Goldstein, Mr. L. Segal, and Mr. B. Euckerman. Also among those attending were Mr E. Gelber (Canada), Mrs. R. Ginossar, of WIZO, Mr. M. Boukstein, the Agency's Legal Adviser, and Mr. A. Laor, Agency representative in Europe.

(W.J.C. Executive—Page 2, Col. 3)

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Paris Gives Sultan 'Breathing Space'

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — The French Government today granted the Sultan of Morocco a breathing space in his bid to form a representative government, but hopes were fast fading that he could succeed before the North African crisis exploded into violence.

The Cabinet, meeting for four-and-a-half hours under President Rene Coty, decided that the aged Sultan's request for an extension of today's deadline for setting up the government was reasonable.

M. Gilbert Grandval, the Moroccan Resident-General, previously asked the Government for decisive action before Saturday, when Moroccans throughout the Protectorate are expected to demonstrate in favour of the former Sultan, Mohammed ben Yussef, deposed by the French on August 20, 1953.

Observers here considered that this delay could do nothing to soothe the excited sentiment of the Moroccan nation.

The Sultan himself, in letters to President Coty and Premier Edgar Faure, said that his choice of Ministers must be dictated only by "our conscience and our personal sense of responsibility." As the Nationalists rejected the French plan, the Sultan said, it would be impossible to consult them on forming a government. But he would accept the existence of an organized opposition as practised in all democratic countries.

If the Sultan's efforts are defeated, or possibly while his negotiations are going on, the French propose to call a Franco-Moroccan conference between Government leaders and representatives of all Moroccan groups. A settlement at this conference could well lead to the formation of a representative government.

According to usually reliable sources the "Committee of Five" dealing with the Moroccan problem is not unanimous on these tactics. M. Faure was believed to be losing patience with the Sultan's manoeuvres and to be leaning to M. Grandval's view that a regency and ben Arafa's replacement provide the only answer.

10 Killed in New Casablanca Riots

CASABLANCA, Thursday (UP). — Women waving red and green Moroccan flags today led a new outbreak of rioting in Casablanca, and French troops went into action for the second time in 24 hours. Police authorities here announced that eight persons were killed today, while a Rabat announcement said that two persons were killed in riots which broke out last night in the Casablanca shanty-town of Derb Bachko.

Police acted last night when a European merchant, described as a Polish exile named Seraphin Zimmerman, was attacked by shanty-town rioters. He is now in a serious condition. Curfew was imposed from 9 p.m. to 5 a.m.

Police also smashed a major terrorist bomb plot today. They entered a cell headquarters and found 10 powerful bombs which apparently were being planned for use on Saturday.

The outbreak was a violent preview of Saturday's anniversary of the deposition of Sultan Mohammed ben Yussef two years ago. A regiment of Senegalese troops and two battalions of Foreign Legionnaires were rushed here to suppress further outbreaks.

Agitators stirred up the 6,000 inhabitants in the shanty-town after nightfall yesterday, and rioters swarmed through the streets breaking street lights and cutting down telephone poles to build street barriers. The Resident-General M. Gilbert Grandval, put off his trip to Paris for the second time in two days because "his presence is judged necessary," the Residency in Rabat announced.

French Strikers Fight Soldiers

NANTES, Thursday (UP). — Steel-helmeted National Guardsmen beat back several thousand metal workers with clubs and tear-gas today after a bomb was hurled into the soldiers' ranks. The incident occurred after security guards occupied shipyards in this Atlantic port and turned away about 1,500 workers in a lock-out declared by employers after shipyard workers had wrecked their offices yesterday.

The employers had agreed to the workers' demand for an increase of 40 francs an hour, but later said that the agreement was null and void because it had been signed under duress.

The headquarters of the Departmental (state) Government said tonight that some 60 persons were injured, about evenly divided between strikers and the forces of the law. Thirty guardsmen and 22 demonstrators were hospitalised.

Damage estimated at some 10,000,000 francs ($28,000) was caused.

Singapore Legislators Walk Out of House

SINGAPORE, Thursday (UP). — A hitch developed today in the dwindling Government crisis as 11 opposition members walked out of the Legislative Assembly rather than join in a motion of thanks to the Governor, Sir Robert Black, for his reply to the House resolution demanding curbing of the Governor's discretionary powers and immediate self-rule.

The Governor said today he would in future act on the advice of the Chiefs Minister, Mr. David Marshall, on all constitutional matters.

6 IRAN COMMUNIST OFFICERS EXECUTED

TEHERAN Thursday (UP). — Six Communist officers, sentenced to death early this year for attempting to overthrow the monarchy and for espionage on behalf of Russia, were executed today by a firing squad.

The Shah commuted to life imprisonment the death sentences on 42 other officers. Today's execution completed the death sentences scheduled to be carried out.

200 Indians Plan Goa March Today

BOMBAY, Thursday (Reuter). — The all-party Goan Liberation Aid Committee announced tonight that 200 unarmed Indian volunteers would cross the Goa border tomorrow "to continue the fight for the liberation of the Portuguese colony."

The Press Trust of India quoted Committee leaders at Sawantadi, near the North Goan border, as saying that the volunteers would be drawn from 1,000 satyagrahis (peaceful resisters) who had missed the mass trek into Goa on Monday when Portuguese troops fired on demonstrators, killing at least 14.

The Government announced today the immedite suspension of money orders and value payable services to the Porguese pocket.

The Indian Communist leader, Mr. Hiren Mukerjee, today called on the Governemnt to intervene over Goa "before it is too late." He urged them to make a statement that would make the country feel that India was not being "supine" or "insensitive" on the matter.

A Portuguese request for permission to set up a Legation in Colombo to replace that closed down in New Delhi will have to wait for some time, Premier Sir John Kotelawala told Dr. R. B. Labornho, Portugal's representative in Colombo, it was stated today.

Vatican-Israel Ties Turn on Holy Places

VATICAN CITY, Thursday (UP). — Any establishment of diplomatic relations between Israel and the Holy See hinges upon internationalisation of the Holy Places in Jerusalem and surrounding areas, Vatican sources said today.

They pointed to the repeated requests of Pope Pius XII on the subject of the Holy Places, and said that diplomatic relations would naturally be more easily realised if proof was manifested that Israel intended "to do something about these requests."

The sources added that the Vatican does not wish to internationalise all of Jerusalem but rather only "the Holy Places dear to worshippers all over the world."

U.S. UNIONISTS BEGIN STUDY TOUR

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—The nine-man delegation of prominent trade unionists of the A.F. of L. and the C.I.O., invited by the Histadrut, arrived at Lydda Airport early this morning and were met by Mr. B. Barkait, head of the Histadrut Political Department.

They were later welcomed by Mr. M. Namitz, M.K., Secretary-General of the Histadrut at an official reception given by the Histadrut Central Committee.

Mr. Roy H Brown, First Vice-President of the International Association of Machinists, A.F. of L., responding on behalf of the visitors, said that they were eager to study the problems of the country "incomparable to any other." Mr. Jacob Clayman, secretary treasurer, Ohio C.I.O. Council, hoped that after their 12-day visit they would have learned a great deal about the country.

The visitors were then taken to the new Helen Town Hall, and met Mayor P. Eylon, who told them of the rapid growth of the new "labour town" and the Histadrut's part in it.

A shower of questions was put to the Mayor by the visitors, on education, absorption of immigrants, taxation, municipal administration and its relation to the Government, and seeking comparisons with U.S. city administration. Asked whether the target of a 120,000 population for Holon would be increased "if all the Jewish people were to come to Israel," the Mayor replied that, in that event, the Municipality would be pleased to change the plan.

A change in the delegation as previously announced was made by the participation of Mr. Norman Rein, public relations officer of the Teamsters' Union, in place of Mr. James Robb of the United Steel Workers of America.

A reception was held for the guests tonight on the roof of the Histadrut Executive Building here.

2 Missing When N. Koreans Down U.S. Aircraft

MUNSAN, Korea, Thursday (UP). — The fate of two American Air Force officers shot down yesterday by North Koreans over the demilitarized zone between North and South Korea, was still unknown today. The men, a captain and a lieutenant, were flying an unarmed, propeller-driven trainer plane. It crashed in North Korea.

The senior member of the U.N. Military Armistice Commission, Major-General (U.S.) Harian Parks, filed a stern protest with the North Korean Government: "Your trigger-happy gunners seem to derive a fiendish delight in firing against unarmed aircraft incapable of returning their fire."

May Be Dead

He demanded that the two fliers be returned at once and that the responsible gunners be punished. But U.S Air Force officials said that they did not know if the two officers survived.

The Air Force is continuing to investigate the shooting at one of the search planes, A C47 cargo plane, hunting for the wreckage of the downed trainer, was fired on from the ground about 22 kilometres south of the demilitarized zone, well within South Korean territory. It returned safely to its base with a hole in its left wing.

In Washington, State Department officials said that the wrecked plane had been carrying two U.N Command personnel. They would not say what they were doing about the incident, nor give any more information about the location of the plane, circumstances of the shooting and whether it was illegal to fly over the demarcation zone.

Positions Frozen in Chinese-U.S. Talks

GENEVA, Thursday (UP). — Negotiations for the release of American civilians in China entered their most crucial phase today with both sides standing fast. Mr. Alexis Johnson and Mr. Wang Ping-nan held their second longest meeting today in the Palais des Nations. The session, eighth since the negotiations started on August 1, lasted for two hours, 25 minutes.

Afterwards, both the Americans and the Chinese announced that they had "continued their discussion on the return of civilians." They will resume the same topic on Saturday morning.

Informed sources said that no appreciable progress was made. Mr. Wang is understood to have restated his position on the question of Chinese students in the U.S., and Mr. Johnson merely reiterated his earlier position that the talks cannot progress until the Chinese agree to release the 41 Americans they are holding.

Ben-Gurion Agrees to Try Forming Broad Coalition



SUMMONS— In the President's office yesterday, Mr. Ben-Gurion and President Ben-Zvi read over the text of the official announcement of Mr. Ben-Gurion's acceptance of the invitation to form a government. (Schlesinger)

President Denies Offence To Herut in Talks Priority

The Director of the President's Office, Mr. Ra'anan Silver, yesterday denied that this was the first time that representatives of the Knesset party groups had not been invited to consult with the President on the formation of a government in the order of their Knesset strength. He was commenting at a press conference in Jerusalem on Herut's declining the President's invitation because it had come after most smaller parties, and on press reports of the incident.

He repeated that, in fixing the order of appointments, the President had had no intention of offending any party, large or small. Nor did the order of the meetings determine whether a particular party would or would not be included in a government coalition.

The President had decided to call the party representatives in the following order, Mr. Silver said: first, parties that were members of the present Government; next, those that had recently been members of the Government; then, parties which had at any time been members of the Government; and finally, the remaining parties.

Mr. Silver admitted that this was the first time such a procedure had been followed. He said that while it was possible to disagree with this order, it did not conflict with either law or precedent.

In the Presidential consultations prior to the formation of each of the last five governments, numerical strength had not been the basis for the order of appointments, Mr. Silver pointed out.

In June, 1955, the Progressives, with four Knesset Members, had been invited before Hapoel Hamizrahi (8), Mapam (7), and Herut (8). In December, 1953, Herut (8) had been invited after the Communists (5) and the Progressives (4).

In December, 1952, Mapam (13) had been invited after Hapoel Hamizrahi (8). In August, 1951, Agudat Israel (3) had been invited before Poalei Agudat Israel (2). In February, 1951, Herut (14) had been invited after the General Zionists (7), the Progressives (5), and the Sephardim (4).

In reply to a question, Mr. Silver said there might be room for argument on whether Ahdut Ha'avoda (invited before Herut) could be regarded as having participated in a previous Government. At any rate, the President had regarded it as part of Mapam, which had been in the Provisional Government.

Mr. Silver stated it was possible that now, following the criticism that had been expressed, a definite order would be set for future Coalition interviews. He said he could not answer the question whether this was the first time that the second largest party had not been the second to be invited.

To another question, he answered that, speaking personally, he did not think it fitting for the President to invite Herut again at this time. But should the Herut faction request an interview, the President would consider it.

Egypt Seeks Excuse to End Talks

The talks at Kilometre 95 on the reduction of tension in the Gaza border area, which were to have been resumed today, have been postponed at the request of the T.S.O. Chief of Staff, according to Colonel Salah Gohar, quoted by Cairo radio. General Burns is said to have asked for time to go to Cairo to negotiate with the Egyptian Government over the deadlock which has developed.

Colonel Gohar added that the reason for the deadlock was Israel's demand for direct contact between her local commanders and Egypt's. There was also difficulty over the signature of the agreement. Egypt wanted General Burns to sign as a full third party. Israel had suggested a compromise that he sign as an Observer only. This was completely unacceptable to Egypt, Colonel Gohar said.

The Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Correspondent writes: Israel's view has been that, unless there is immediate and direct contact between commanders, by telephone for example, the agreement can hardly be an efficient and workable proposition. This has been proved by experience during the past few years.

As far as General Burns' signature is concerned, it is difficult to see the logic in the Egyptian demand. The signatures on the proposed agreement are those of two sovereign states which possess the necessary forces and powers to prevent and punish marauding and infiltration. The U.N. Chief of Staff cannot be joined in the agreement as obviously he is not a party to it. Israel suggested several reasonable compromises; that General Burns sign as chairman of the conference at which the agreement was arrived at, as a U.N. Observer, as a witness, or in any other reasonable category.

One can hardly escape the conclusion that Egypt is only trying to find some means of torpedoing the discussions.

'Most Difficult Task In Israel Today'

President Itzhak Ben-Zvi yesterday morning entrusted Mr. David Ben-Gurion with the task of forming a government. The President expressed the wish that the government be constituted on as broad a basis as possible.

Mr. Ben-Gurion informed the President that, during next week he would make every effort to speed up the formation of a government which would include all parties which had participated in the Provisional Government.

(The Provisional Government of 1948-49 consisted of Mapai, Mapam, the Religious Parties, the General Zionists and the Progressives. It did not include Herut or the Communists.)

When he left the President's office, after a one-hour interview, Mr. Ben-Gurion read a statement to reporters:

"The President this morning charged me with the formation of a government. This is perhaps the most difficult task there is in Israel today. I shall do my best to carry out the wish of the President with regard to the formation of as broad a government as possible.

"From the beginning of next week, I shall meet with the parties that were members of the Provisional Government in order to form a government for the term of the Third Knesset on the basis of collective responsibility, and of an agreed programme of activity which is supported by a majority of the people. I will do all in my power in order to accelerate the formation of a Government without delay."

Leaders of the Progressive Party have been invited to meet Mr. Ben-Gurion on Sunday evening in Jerusalem to discuss their participation in the government which the Mapai leader has been asked to form. It is understood that the Progressives will be represented at the talks by Mr. F. Rosen, Mr. M. Kol, Mr. Y. Foerder and Mr. Sha'ari.

Washington Post Wants BG to State Peace Aims

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — The "Washington Post" today suggested that it would have been a good idea if Israel's new Premier, Mr. Ben-Gurion, had included a reference to Israel's peace aims when he announced the five principles which would govern his policy.

The paper added in a leading article: "the establishment of a new government in Israel, at any rate, ought to inspire a fresh approach at the top to Israel-Arab relations. In Egypt there is no drive for a crusade against Israel."



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DO YOU KNOW THAT "About 20,000 houses in Florida already have roof-mounted Solar water-heating units to supply hot water." ("Reader's Digest" June 1955).

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Social & Personal

Prime Minister Moshe Sharett yesterday received the former U.S. Ambassador to Israel, Dr. James MacDonald, and Mrs. Vera M. Dean, journalist, authoress and a leading member of the Foreign Policy Association in the U.S.

Mr. T. Grafers, Chargé d'Affaires of the Swedish Legation, visited the Weizmann Institute yesterday.

Dr Lincoln Hale, Director of the U.S. Operations Mission to Israel, and Mrs. Hale visited the University and were shown round the new campus. They were entertained to lunch together with members of the Standing Committee of the Hebrew University by Prof. and Mrs. Evenari at their home.

ARRIVALS: Mrs. Rebecca Shulman, President of Hadassah; Mrs. Rose Halprin, Vice-Chairman of the Jewish Agency in New York; Dr. S. Levenberg, Jewish Agency Representative in England; Mr. G. Hammer, Director of the Jewish Agency's New York Office; Mr. L. Dultzin, President of the Mexican Zionist Federation, and Dr. P. Goldman, of the Jewish Agency Executive, for the forthcoming session of the Zionist General Council; Dr. Mondschine and Messrs. Harold Miller, Louis Saipe and David Daniger, from England, to attend the Zionist Workers Seminar in Jerusalem; Dr. Karl Karre, of the Swedish Ministry of Education, for a visit.

DEPARTURES: Mr. Simcha Golan, Director of Solel Boneh, with his family for a holiday in Europe.

Mr. Yehezkel Sahar, Inspector-General of Police, was the guest yesterday of *The Jerusalem Post* Luncheon Club at the Salvia Hotel in Jerusalem.

Mr. José Lins do Rego, the Brazilian author and journalist now visiting Israel, was guest of honour yesterday afternoon at a reception given at Beit Shalom in Jerusalem by Mr. E. Dobkin, President of the Association for Israel-Brazil Cultural Relations. Among those present were the Director of Latin American Division of the Foreign Ministry and Mrs. Moshe Tov; Mrs. Yolande Harmer, of the Department; Dr. E. Nebenzahl, Director of the Post Office Bank, and Mr. Marc Lavry.

Mr. Ben Touster, President of the United HIAS (Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society), and members of the New York and local Executive Boards, were the guests of Dr F. Schindler, Managing Director of the Palestine Building Syndicate, at a dinner in their honour at the Accadia Grand Hotel.

BIRTH

SERGEI A. BERNSTEIN

A son has been born to the conductor, Leonard Bernstein, and his wife, Felicia. The child has been named Sergei Alexandrovitch in memory of the late Dr S. Koussevitzky.

Teaching Bible In Foreign Languages

It is better to teach pupils abroad the eternal values of the Bible in their native tongue than to teach them another 50 or 100 words of Hebrew. This was the conclusion expressed by Israel teachers who had taught abroad, at a meeting at Beit Berl this week dedicated to furthering Jewish education in the Diaspora. The conference was sponsored by the Jewish Agency's Department of Education and Culture in the Diaspora.

Professor S. D. Goiten, who had spoken earlier at length on this subject, stated that if the time allotted to a teacher was not sufficient to teach the Bible in Hebrew, it was better that this be done in the native tongue. Selected verses in Hebrew could be memorised by the class.

The conferees yesterday visited Ayelet Hashahar, in Upper Galilee, where Dr. B. Ben-Yehuda and Dr. Yigael Yadin spoke on the place of Israel and Zionism in the education of the Jew abroad.

'RED CROSS SHOULD ACCEPT M.D.A.'

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday.— There was no reason why Magen David Adom should not be accepted as a member of the International Red Cross, the U.S. Congressman, Mr. Emmanuel Celler, said on his arrival today for a short visit as the guest of M.D.A. The Congressman, who was accompanied by his wife and Colonel Benjamin Ourisman, is the chairman of the Board of the American Red Magen David for Israel.

The visitors were received at the airport by the U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Edward B. Lawson, and executives of Magen David Adom.

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Bahais Ask U.N. to Examine Persia's Oppression of Sect

GENEVA, Thursday. — The Bahais, an Iranian sect with members around the world, and with headquarters in Haifa, has brought before U.N. officials here charges of pillages and rape levelled against the Government of Persia, as briefly reported earlier.

In an unpublished statement, the Bahai sect, which has been outlawed by the Persian Government, has asked for U.N. intervention.

According to their spokesmen, Persian mullahs, using the Iran State radio, have preached holy war against the sect, informing the Moslem population that this would be a sure way of obtaining paradise.

Widespread destruction of property and attacks on sect members have been the results, according to the Bahai spokesmen. Bahaism, with 700,000 members in Iran, was founded there in the last century on a creed of universal peace.

Regarded by the Iranian Moslems as an heretic group, it has been surrounded by controversy, culminating in destruction of the dome on the Bahai Temple in Teheran several months ago.

According to the charges, a wave of violence touched off by the mullahs with the support of the Persian Government has spread throughout the nation. In one region, it is charged, a Government official with the cooperation of the Provincial Governer openly encouraged a mob of several thousand persons to attack sect members in the streets and plunder their homes. A number of Bahaists were killed, according to the accusations.

Some sect members were taken to a mosque, according to the spokesmen, where they were forced to kneel and recant their faith or be beaten to death and their women raped. It is charged that Bahai cemeteries have been overrun by mobs and desecrated; gravestones broken, bodies taken from graves, mutilated and despoiled.

The Bahai officials also charge: More than 600 Bahai religious centres throughout the country have been closed or destroyed. Harvests have been burned, livestock killed, and many physical attacks made on the "infidel" women. In one case, a girl of 18 was reported raped in public several times, and her brother killed when he tried to save her.

The Bahai statement says that children of the sect members have been expelled from schools. Local religious leaders, it is said, have instructed shopkeepers not to sell food to members of the sect.

U.N. officials expressed shock at the reports. The appeal before them calls for action under Article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Articles 15 and 55 of the U.N. Charter, which guarantees freedom of worship and religious belief. What specific action the U.N. can take, aside from making representations to the Persian Government, is uncertain.

According to the Bahai officials, a news blackout has been declared by the Government, and all Bahai publications banned.

The sect has asked the U.N. to send investigating missions to the country "in joint and separate action," as provided for in the U.N. charter. It is felt that a U.N. investigating body, by its very presence in the country, would bring a halt to much of the mob violence.

The sect said it hoped that the U.N. will be able to act speedily, since it is feared that persecution will be greatly intensified in the Moslem months of mourning — *Muharram* and *Safar*, from Saturday until October 15—when religious activities in Persia usually reach their height. *(NANA)*

China Breaks Revolt Group in Szechwan

HONG KONG, Thursday (Reuter). — The New China News Agency reported yesterday that security officers had smashed a "counter-revolutionary" group called "The Light of Peace" in China's south-western province of Szechwan.

The agency said the organization, led by a former Nationalist brigadier-general, was plotting to overthrow the Government. All members had been arrested on information given on June 19 by a Communist official.

Where to go

TODAY

JERUSALEM

Your Lunch and Dinner at Hesse's Restaurant, Jerusalem. Tel. 1130. Excellent food and service. Oldest establishment in Israel. Dinner will be served on the terrace.

★ **Exhibitions:** — "Conquest of the Desert" permanent Exhibition on the grounds of the Jerusalem Convention Centre, 10-1. Also tomorrow.

The Museum of the Department of Antiquities will be closed until further notice due to building repairs. The Library will be open as from Sunday, August 21.

1) The Herman Shulman Hall of Contemporary Art. 2) Gallery of portraits of famous Jews. 3) French Paintings and Sculptures from the Collection of the Museum. 4) Prehistory in Great Britain — air photographs of archaeological sites (a travelling exhibition of the British Council). Exhibit of the Month: A gold medal of the year 1665 on the birth of a Jewish boy in Amsterdam. Bezalel Museum, 9-1, Tomorrow 10-1.

Watercolours and Drawings by Melitta Shiffer, "Nora Studio" Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Avenue, 10-1, 5-6. Also tomorrow 10-2.

★ **Tours:** — Hebrew University conducted tour New Administration Building, King George Ave., opposite Terra Sancta, 10 a.m.

★ **Film Show:** — Keren Hayesod, for tourists and visitors, 11.30 a.m.

★ **Recorded Music:** — Terrace Music. On Carillon by Yohanan Zarai— Korean hymn and three American folk tunes. On records: First Symphony, by Samuel Barber; Concerto No. 1 in C, Op. 15, by Beethoven. Public welcome. Y.M.C.A. 8.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

★ **Exhibitions:**— a) Georges Rouault: "Miserere" Original Etchings.

b) Yoram Kaniuk: Paintings and Drawings, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Also tomorrow, Museum.

Stage Decors by the Swiss Artist, Theo Otto, Entrance Hall of the New Chamber Theatre, 4 Rehov Nahmani.

HAIFA

★ **Theatre:**— Ohel's "Bamateinu" in "Hamamba and the Abandoned Children." Orah, 4 p.m.

MISHMAR HAEMEK

★ **Theatre:**— Mishmar Ha'Emek Theatrical Group, Till Eulenspiegel, Amphitheatre.

NAHARIYA

★ **Theatre:**— Yiddish Operetten Theatre, "Lili," with Rita Karen, the Broadway Star.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

★ **Recorded Music:** — Saturday Music, Trio in E Minor, Op. 67, by Shostakovitch; Concerto No.1 in E Minor, Op. 11, by Chopin. Public welcome, Y.M.C.A., 11 a.m.

★ **Lectures:**— "Rashi — 850 Years After His Death," Rabbi Zvi Klein; "The Opening of the Third Knesset," Mr. Y. Ben-Amital, 11 a.m.; "Bible for the People," 6 p.m.; "The Government of Israel," Mr. M. Benari, 8.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

★ **Exhibitions:** — Paintings by Kibbutz artists, Painters and sculptors pavilion, 9 Rehov Alharizi. 10-1, 5-8.

★ **Theatre:** — Chamber Theatre, "The Good Soul of Szechuan," Mograbi Hall, 8.30 p.m.

Chamber Theatre, "As You Like It," New Chamber Theatre Hall, 8.30 p.m.

Habimah, "The Conquerors," Habimah Theatre, 8.30 p.m. (Popular prices).

Ohel, "Eldorado," 8.30 p.m.

Yiddish Operetten Theatre, "Lili," with Rita Karen, the Broadway Star, Hen, 149 Rehov Salame.

HAIFA

★ **Exhibitions:**— Collective exhibition: Young Israel artists. Fortnightly exhibit: Cloth by Julia Keiner. Municipal Museum, Town Hall, 10-1, 4-7.

Israel Stamps — private collection of A.Y. Nathan, 23 Rehov Yerushalayim, 9 a.m.-9 p.m.

Oil paintings and watercolours by Dutch painter Klah. Pati Cafe, 50 Rehov Moriah, 10 a.m.-10 p.m.

ACCADIA BEACH

★ **Entertainment:**— Dine at the Accadia Grand Hotel —Dancing daily at 5 and 9 p.m. on Israel's most beautiful terrace.

HOLON

★ **Restaurant:** — Savoy — Delicious Dinner.

RAMAT GAN

★ **Theatre:**— DO-RE-MI: "Shalom, Shalom," Israel Revue, 8.45 p.m.

MISHMAR HAEMEK

★ **Theatre:**— Mishmar Ha'Emek Theatrical Group, Till Eulenspiegel, Amphitheatre.

COMING EVENTS

Habimah

NEXT WEEK

August 21 — "In the Plains of the Negev" (under the auspices of "Telem," Haifa, 8.30 p.m.
"King Lear" Amir, 8.30 p.m.

August 22 — "King Lear," Holon, 8.30 p.m.
"The Conquerors," Rishon-le-Zion, 8.30 p.m.

August 23 — "King Lear" (popular price), Tel Aviv, 8.30 p.m.
"The Conquerors," Kiryat Haim, 8.30 p.m.

August 24 — "The Tea House of the August Moon" (popular prices), Tel Aviv, 8.30 p.m.
"King Lear," Holon, 8.30 p.m.

August 25 — "The Conquerors," Petah Tikva, 8.30 p.m.
"King Lear," Hadera, 8.30 p.m.

Joseph Bentwich Lecturer On Education at H.U.

Mr. Joseph Bentwich has been appointed Lecturer in Education at the Hebrew University.

Mr. Bentwich was born in 1902. His father, Herbert Bentwich, was one of the first Zionists in England.

Mr. Bentwich took his degree at Cambridge University and came to Israel in 1924, where he taught at the Herzliya Secondary School and at the Reali School in Haifa. He was appointed Inspector of Schools of the Mandatory Department of Education and served as its representative on the governing bodies of the Vaad Leumi school system, as educational adviser of the Hadassah Council (afterwards Brandeis Centre) as member of the Pedagogical Council of the Ministry of Education and Culture.

During 1938/40, he lectured on the teaching of mathematics and science in the Education Department of the Hebrew University. From 1948, he was the Head of the Reali School.

Mr. Bentwich has published various books and articles on problems of education and teaching as well as on the structure of schools. His book "On the Method of Science" appeared in 1934.

Election Results Being Gazetted Next Week

Results of the recent municipal and local council elections are to be gazetted next week, it was learned yesterday from the Ministry of Justice. The newly elected municipalities must meet within a fortnight after publication to discuss the election of mayors.

The municipal results may be published at the beginning of the week, and the local and regional authorities at the end of the week.

AWARD. — Marshal Klimenti Voroshilov, President of the Soviet Union, on Tuesday decorated Nikolai, Metropolitan of Krutitsky, with the Order of the Red Banner, Moscow Radio reported.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Bulsama, 22 Yellin, 2785. Resnik, 18 Gaza Road, 2862. TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 43 Allenby, 3936. Fraenkel, 28 King George, 29721. Rothblat, 19 Nahlat Binyamin. Nordau, 186 Ben Yehuda, 22573. Baruch, Hatikva Qtr., 67405. JAFFA: Sa'adi, 24 Jerusalem, 81445. RAMAT GAN: Gronam, 50 Bialik. NAHLAT YITZHAK: Fisherman, near Bdolah factory, 23465. HOLON: Ribak, Kikar Struma.

HAIFA: Zohar, 2 Arlosoroff, 3662. Hakochav, 28 Wadi Salib. KIRYAT BIALIK: Zevulun. SAFAD: Ha'art. NAHARIYA: Merom.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Herzl, Jaffa Road, 3060. Bakehi, Mahane Yehuda, 2761. TEL AVIV: Breiman, 56 Allenby, 62253. Schulman, 57 Ahad Ha'am, 4091. Bogroshow, 40 Bogroshow, 23938. Amami, 34 Ben Yehuda, 23322. Bracha, 248 Dizengoff, 25440. Ziva, Hatikva Qtr., 67408, evening: Magen David, 26 Allenby, 60426. Ahad Ha'am, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 2851. Kollendar, 76 Arlosoroff, 26832. Bilski, 3 Kikar Dizengoff, 26346. Ziva, Hatikva Qtr., 67408. JAFFA: Vita, 61 Rehov 8, 67481. RAMAT GAN: Hygea, 81 Arlosoroff, 71450. RAMAT YITZHAK: Hasharon, 19 Jerusalem, 72046. HOLON: Tikva, Kikar Struma.

HAIFA: Massada, 40 Massada, 2867. Anglo-American, 29 Ha'Atzmaut, 3505. Carmel, Mt. Carmel, 81712. KIRYAT BIALIK: Zevulun. SAFAD: Ha'art. NAHARIYA: Mercaz.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Y. Levinger, 25 King George, 2377. Dr. B. Bartfeld, 20 Ussishkin, 2378. Dr. O. Heim, 11/4 German Colony, 2790. TEL AVIV: Dr. M. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 23642. Dr. N. L. Sacher, 84 Sokolow, 26882. Dr. L. Griffel, 3 Ben Yehuda, 28496. HAIFA: Dr. Chebel, 34 Pevsner, 2865. Dr. Ludwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 67417.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. L. Romanoff, 11 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. G. Krauss, 23 Gaza Road, 3060. Dr. Y. Shore, 2 Rashi. TEL AVIV: As today. HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 3 Hanevi'im, 2424. Dr. Ludwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 67417, day; Dr. Goiergant, 1 Gilead, 4170, evening: Dr. Hampel, 104 Jaffa, 66825.

M. Sc. Degree in Basic Medical Sciences

At the beginning of the coming academic year, a course for the M.Sc. degree in Basic Medical Sciences will be introduced at the University-Hadassah Medical School. This course will enable gifted students who have completed three years study in the Faculty of Science as well as outstanding medical students after completion of 3-4 years study, to specialise in various pre-clinical departments of the Medical School (anatomy, biochemistry, pharmacology and physiology) and to obtain the M.Sc. in Medical Science.

This degree will be awarded jointly by the Faculty of Science and the Faculty of Medicine. It is to be hoped that graduates will continue their work in the pre-clinical department of the Faculty of Medicine. A number of students have already registered for the course.

This new degree is part of the programme of the Medical School to train young scientists for teaching posts, especially in pre-clinical subjects where there is a marked lack of suitable scientific staff.

The Hebrew University and the Hadassah Medical Organisation have made available an amount for scholarships to be granted to students of this course.

Plans Approved For Technion City

HAIFA, Thursday. — A national competition in which nearly 20 architects participated, ended this week with the selection of the design of the central forum of the new campus of the Technion, submitted by Messrs. A. Sharon and B. Idelson.

The Technion forum will embrace a complex of the central buildings, foremost among them the Churchill Auditorium and including also the general library, the student restaurant and the administration building. These structures will be erected around three sides of a large quadrangle and each will command a magnificent view of Haifa Bay, the Valley of Zevulun and the Galilee Hills.

Eight other buildings on the Technion campus have been completed or are now being built, and with the construction of the forum buildings a major part of Technion City will have been completed.

BRITISH STUDY ATOM WAR TACTICS

CAMBERLEY, Surrey, Thursday (Reuter). — Eight senior army officers from nine British Commonwealth countries began a three-day conference at the Camberley Staff College yesterday on the tactics and strategy of atomic warfare. Field Marshal Sir John Harding, Chief of the British Imperial General Staff, is presiding.

Mom and Yossi

Yossi — Mom, how do you spell hat? Help me with my homework, Mom . . . .
Mother — Hat? . . . yes . . . wait . . . hmm, I don't have time now, Yossi . . . (To herself: The boy is growing. I must learn Hebrew. I'm always so confused.)

Where? At Ulpan classes.
When? During all hours of the day and evening.
Where? In all neighbourhoods and suburbs.
Registration at Beit Ardstein, 30 Rehov Y.L. Peretz from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 5-6 p.m.
HAIFA MUNICIPAL CULTURAL DEPARTMENT and the CAMPAIGN FOR HEBREW DEPARTMENT, Ministry of Education and Culture

Israel Arab Scouts Feted in Canada

MONTREAL, Thursday. — An evening devoted largely to the cuisine and folklore of the Arabs in Israel was sponsored here by the Israel Consulate-General in honour of the Arab scouts included in the International Boy Scout Jamboree which will open on the west bank of the Niagara River near its junction with Lake Ontario.

A dinner including humus and pitta, Arab-style eggplant and Turkish coffee was served. During the day Mr. Yehuda Gaulan, the Israel Consul-General, and South Farid Nakhlah of Nazareth, presented Mayor Jean Dreapou of Montreal with an Israel bronze vase showing a church, a synagogue and a mosque.

Nakhlah emphasised in his presentation that the deep cooperation between the Catholic, Mohammedan and Jewish scouts in Israel can be usefully carried over into every phase of peaceful activity in the world.

Ten thousand scouts and their leaders are expected to take part in the jamboree which will take place in a reserve army training area where 5,000 tents have been pitched. The scouts will be divided into patrols of 10 and will cook for themselves over charcoal fires. Lady Baden-Powell, widow of the founder of the scout and girl guide movements, said yesterday that the movement has moved ahead even in such troubled areas as Burma, Israel, Kenya and Syria. *(INA, Reuter)*

Religious Services

Sabbath begins in Jerusalem at 6.42 p.m. today and ends at 7.57 p.m. tomorrow

Portion: Shoftim (Dvarim 16, 18 — 21 — 9).
Haftara: Yeshayahu 51, 12—52.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: 6.57 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 p.m. Minha: 1 & 6.50 p.m. Arvit: 8 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 8.30 a.m. Midrashim — Rabbi Dr. A. Philipp.

Ahdut Yisrael Congregation, Sephardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road: Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 7.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.

Moshav Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapoel Hamizrahi Qr.): Tonight: 7.05 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 12.30 p.m. Arvit: 8.05 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Yisrael (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 7 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight: 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 6.30 & 8.30 a.m. Minha: 7.25 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (5 Strauss St.): Tonight 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 7.25 p.m.

The Great Synagogue (Allenby Rd.): Tonight: 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Tiferet Zvi Synagogue (9 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow Shahrit, 8.30 a.m. (Cantor Leib Glantz & choir).

Young Israel (67 Bugrashov): Tonight: 7 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 9 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Matzkin Synagogue: Tonight: 7.25 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m. Minha: 7.15 p.m. Arvit: 7.58 p.m.

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Notices of the State to the Public

SHABBAT KALLAH

dedicated to Rabbi Kook ז"צל
The Shabbat Kallah of Shabbat Shoftim will be dedicated to the teachings of Rabbi Kook ז"צל on the 20th anniversary of his death.

The programme will take place on Friday night at 8.30, at the Savoy Hotel, 5 Rehov Geula, and on the following day, Shabbat, at 1 p.m. Rabbis, guests from abroad and Mr. S. Ackerman, the cantor of the Great Synagogue, Tel Aviv, who recently returned from the U.S.A., will participate in the programme.

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AMERICAN JEWS' TIES SUBJECT TO LIMITATIONS

Interest in Israel Like Attitude to 'Old Country'

By MOSHE BITAN

THE question of the relations between Israel and American Jewry is approached very differently on the two sides of the ocean. In Israel, the only common denominator between the various opinions on this subject is that contact with American Jewry is economically, intellectually and politically vital to the future of this country. What form this contact is to assume, and how close it should be, is open to argument. Among American Jews, on the other hand, the area of agreement on the need for contact is much broader, encompassing all groups except the American Council for Judaism. But although their feeling of solidarity with us is strong at present, it would be a mistake to believe that it will endure no matter what Israel does.

Although American Jewry has done wonders for us, and achieved far more for Israel than any other section of the American population for its mother country not only in the way of material and political aid but in the way of presenting our life and our problems to the American public we have been disappointed by the insignificantly small proportion of American Jews who have come here to share our life and problems. This disappointment has in the past two years led to a barren debate and to something like mutual recriminations.

If we are to achieve anything more positive in our relations with American Jewry, there are several facts about it which we must accept. One of these is that the conditions under which they live are totally different from those which Israel Jews knew in Eastern or in Western Europe — or even in the America of 20 years ago. Anti-Semitism, assimilation, the economic problems of the Jewish community, all assume entirely distinct forms in contemporary America, where the special circumstances of the "melting pot" have resulted in a unique situation: in the United States, where there is almost no such thing as "pure," non-hyphenated Americans, one can live as an American and as a Jew without sensing any contradiction whatsoever between the two.

Experience has taught the American Jew to reject the basic axiom of Zionism which Israel has taken over unquestioningly — that it is impossible to live a full Jewish life in the Diaspora. The American Jew believes he can, and no amount of argument will cause him to change his mind. What matters, after all, is not what we over here think about the problem, but how he sees it.

The American Jew — not the immigrant generation, which did all it could to preserve its former way of life and regarded its new surroundings with suspicion, but the sons who revolted against their fathers — discovered in the United States unbounded opportunities not only to choose any profession and any place of residence they wished, but to lead a new mental and social life both in the broad and in the narrow sense of the word. When they moved into new suburban homes from their parents' immigrant quarters, their way of life and their way of thinking underwent a veritable revolution. It meant the abandonment of many Jewish values, and this was the period during which mass assimilation threatened the existence of American Jewry.

But when this Americanised individual, and in particular his son, discovered that his Jewishness did not necessarily interfere with his new way of life, when he had liberated himself from his inferiority complex, and especially when he noted that the Christian American, too, generally belonged to some national group, this trend was reversed, and resulted after the Second World War in a great wave of organization of Jewish congregations, associations and institutions — community centres, gymnasiums, playgrounds and libraries, not to mention the synagogue, where most of the people you will find there of a Friday night are young couples or men in their 30's and 40's with their sons. It is no "Return to Judaism" after the European manner, but it is still a serious attempt — destined though it may be to failure in our opinion — to lead a Jewish life on American soil.

The Jews of America have returned to the synagogue — partly because there are now enough trends to accommodate every kind of religious outlook, down to the most unorthodox, and partly to copy the non-Jews, most of whom "belong" to some church. They have their own spiritual and cultural life, expressed not so much in specifically Jewish newspapers as in numerous articles of Jewish and Israel interest in the general Press and periodicals. As for anti-Semitism, it is less in fashion in America today than before the Second World War, possibly because the heterogeneous United States is in a better position to resist various "isms." Further it is difficult to speak of anti-Semitism in areas where the Jewish communities constitute a large part, if not the majority, of the population. Where anti-Semitism does exist, the Jew reacts to it very differently from his cousin in Europe.

THE American Jew's interest in Israel can be compared with the Christian American's interest in whatever his "old country" may be—Ireland, Italy or Germany — though it is undoubtedly more intense. Jewish groups, social and religious, send delegations to Israel and organize youth camps here; at home, their lectures and their programmes are devoted to a great extent to Israel problems. But all this activity has very little to do with Zionism.

The Zionist Movement in America is still going through a crisis which points up an urgent need to re-define its goals and in particular its methods. The crisis is partly due to the fact that the Movement's leadership has failed to face up to the logical conclusions of its own preaching, and is attempting to justify its failure to move to Israel with a variety of arguments. But the objective observer cannot escape the impression that the whole structure of the Zionist movement and its organisation on a party basis has no place on the American scene. One is that although the average American — and hence the American Jew — loves to belong to a whole spate of different organizations, he dislikes political parties, and parties founded on issues connected with some far-away land are even less likely to win his sympathy. Another is that most of the American associations have only one specific purpose, and their individualistic members resent any group that attempts to govern their entire world outlook, after the fashion of European Zionism. Very few American Jews belong to Zionist parties. Those who do, and especially the leaders, are largely first-generation Americans. Ideologically as well as organizationally, therefore, one wonders sometimes whether "Zionism" is not one of those European movements like socialism, which apparently cannot be transplanted onto American soil and thrive there.

The fund-raising contribution of American Jewry to Israel is enormous — appeals for all sorts of causes, religious and charitable funds, investment. The Independence Bond campaign represented by far the most successful sale of any foreign security in America ever. But again, this field was never the exclusive province of Zionists. On the contrary, in many an important case it was the "non-Zionist" Jews who took the lead.

America being a country where no project will succeed without the help of slogans, these various fund-raising projects were forced to equip themselves with slogans. But it is difficult to render the creation of a people on its land in terms of slogans. Even with the best of intentions, these are likely to prove shallow, sometimes even false. And so fundraising activities sometimes stand in contradiction to education for migration to this country or to the creation of spiritual bonds between American Jewry and Israel. A man who is invited to become a "Guardian of Israel" by purchasing a $1,000 bond finds it difficult to believe that anything else can be required of him.

No Israel individual or institution that stands to benefit from American Jewish funds should be allowed to set the tone of our approach to American Jewry, which regards anything that comes from any source in Israel as officially inspired. If what Israel really needs most today and in coming years is financial aid, it must be understood that the atmosphere of appeals for funds will dominate the public life of American Jewry. If, on the other hand, the uppermost need is the creation of the proper atmosphere for personal identification with Israel and emigration, the fund-raising media must work in harmony with it.

Here again, we need not differentiate between Zionists and non-Zionists in our appeal for manpower above funds (veteran Zionists have had little more success in persuading their own families to come to Israel than anyone else) Just as in the political field, with the exception of the Rosenwald group no Jewish leader, regardless of Zionist affiliation, has ever refused a request that he participate in any activity for Israel.

Fund-raising appeals in the United States picture this country either as a land of tremendous achievements or as the abode of suffering widows and orphans. Neither version, of course, is accurate, and the transparent propaganda purpose of both can only prevent the thinking American Jew from seeing himself as anything beside a contributor or a writer of letters to his Congressman.

This is the first of two articles.

HEARD ABROAD

"The young women of today spend half their time moaning that they have nothing to wear and the other half proving it." — Paul Leautaud, 83-year-old French author.

Clairvoyance is a fact. Telepathy may be. And survival — it's a question.—Dr. J.B. Rhine.

The British had no hearts, but they had heads. The Portuguese have neither. — Mr. V.G. Deshpande, Hindu Mahasabha leader, speaking on Goa.

I have come to the conclusion that monopolies are rather like babies; nobody likes them until they have got one of their own. — Lord Mancroft, Under Secretary, British Home Office.

I've made 166 films. Haven't acted yet.—Mr. Robert Mitchum.

There really are haunted houses, though they are not so common as psychical researchers could wish. — Professor Henry Price, of Oxford.

In the interest of world peace I have invited the Russians to play marbles with us next year — Mr. George Burbridge, secretary of the British Marbles Board of Control.

In America the common funds built up for labour pensions and the like are buying, and in 25 years will own, the chief power over the American industrial system. — Mr. Adolf Berle Jr., a former U.S. Asst. Secretary of State.

HIROSHIMA TEN YEARS AFTER

Man Rises from A-Bomb Ashes

By RAY FALK

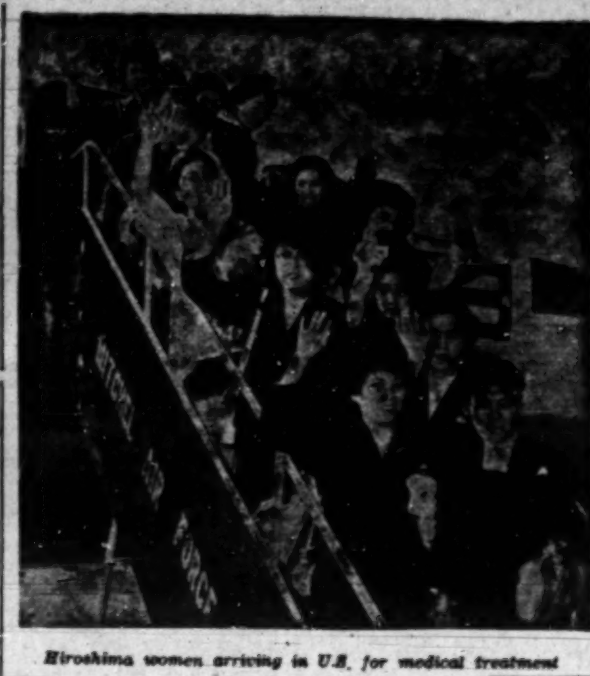
TOKYO, (N.A.N.A.).—MANKIND survives and life goes on despite even the destructive power of the atom. Hiroshima, A-bombed 10 years ago this month, is witness to nature's ability to absorb man's most fearful weapons.

The casual visitor from overseas has difficulty today in distinguishing the new Hiroshima from most other Japanese cities. And doctors find only very small differences after years of research.

There were 344,000 persons in Hiroshima when the first atomic bomb ever used in war was dropped, killing 78,150 and injuring 37,425, with 13,083 missing. The population today is 365,000. The increase is due mostly to the growing birth rate, not to population influx.

In 1945, Hiroshima was a government city. It housed the regional offices of dozens of government agencies. It was the southern headquarters of the Japanese Army. It was the replacement depot for tens of thousands of Japanese troops moving overseas. Government was its business and state funds were its lifeblood.

Today Hiroshima is a semi-industrial city. It has a yard that builds small ships. It has an automobile factory where three-wheel trucks are assembled. It is Japan's largest manufacturer of sewing machine needles. But above all, it is a trading centre. The produce of a good part of Southern Japan funnels through this city.



Hiroshima women arriving in U.S. for medical treatment

In many other ways, Hiroshima is typical of Japan. It has rebuilt itself — just as fast as other Japanese cities knocked out by conventional bombings. Main Street is twice as wide as before. A fire prevention boulevard is 100 metres in width, perhaps the only building lesson the city officials have learned from the A-bomb. Otherwise, except for a new concrete hotel and two beautiful new museums, Hiroshima is shacktown personified.

Politically, its citizens tend towards the conservative. They had no Socialist representatives in the national Diet before World War II; they sent five Socialists to Tokyo during the hey-day of the occupation, and they are now down to three Socialist representatives. That's also according to the national Japanese pattern.

So is the return to power of the old established class. The post-war rich are fading out. The pre-war families have re-established their old contacts and restored to prominence their company names.

An amazingly small number of persons have suffered lasting effects as the result of the blast, thermal heat and radiation of the A-bomb. There has been:

- An increased incidence of leukemia, but the total number of cases is less than 75.
- An increased incidence of cataract. But these cases have been minor, not requiring surgery and none have caused blindness.
- Fifteen cases of microcephaly or children born with heads slightly smaller than normal. These children have manifested some degree of mental retardation, but they require further observation, since mental development is slower in some individuals than others even under normal circumstances.

On the negative and good side, the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission, an American-Japanese research organization, has found that:

- Radiation will cause transient infertility in human beings but that as health is recovered so is fertility.
- No genetic effects could be observed in first generation children of parents exposed to the A-bombs. Seventy thousand children have been studied.

Hiroshimans complain of what they call the "A-bomb disease," whose symptoms are poor health and an inability to work. American doctors who have studied these cases have placed the blame elsewhere. They call the A-bomb disease "an ill-defined syndrome, manifested by anemia, loss of weight and easy fatigability. Many of these cases possess intestinal parasites and the anemia responds quite well to anti-parasitic treatment. Low protein diet is another cause."

Reactors Do Not Explode

By JOHN DAVY

GENEVA, (OFNS).—HOW safe are nuclear power reactors and can they be erected in heavily populated areas? Some papers read to the Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy here have clarified the problem a good deal.

American scientists have described some of the ways in which they have maltreated reactors in order to see if they would blow up, and it has proved remarkably difficult to make them misbehave. A water-moderated reactor was finally induced to explode by incorporating a powerful spring in the control rod mechanism which drove out a rod holding back the reaction with tremendous speed. Only under these rather drastic conditions could the reactor be persuaded to "run away" fast enough to melt the fuel plates and generate an explosion. But even then, as Dr. J.R. Dietrich, who delivered the paper, said, quite a small amount of TNT would be able to produce a much bigger explosion.

The inherent safety of many types of reactor is only now beginning to become evident, and the Americans have made a great contribution with their expensive and drastic experiments of testing reactors to destruction. It is perhaps not so strange after all that reactors should be safe, since to get one to work at all, very strict physical conditions must be fulfilled. As soon as these are disturbed by an increase in temperature, a decrease in pressure, contamination with steam or other substances, these conditions are no longer fulfilled and a chain reaction can no longer be sustained.

But although it is much easier now to ensure that reactors won't blow up than it was at one time feared, it is not so easy to be certain that they can't spring leaks. If they do, radio-active fission products can escape, which might, in a bad case, involve the evacuation of the population from the surrounding area. Mr. C.R. McCullough of the United States Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards said that the precautions necessary were similar to those required when handling poison gases on an industrial scale, with the difference that radio-active contamination lasted much longer and is much more difficult to clear up once it occurs.

For example, contaminated grass may be eaten by cows, which would then produce radio-active milk. This might contain minute amounts of radio-active strontium which is particularly dangerous because if it is injected it concentrates in the bones. All industrial reactors are therefore likely to be sealed into buildings from which no radio-active gases, dust or liquids could escape, even if they were to leak out of the reactor. It is encouraging that so far no accident of this kind has yet occurred in the United Kingdom, and cases in the United States and Russia have been so extremely rare that doctors still have very little idea of exactly how human beings are affected by general exposure to radiation. But the papers presented to this conference have made it clear that research into safety precautions is extremely painstaking and that the problems are being taken very seriously.

What's New

By DAHN BEN-AMOTZ

IT's happened again. When new stamps are being printed, a national monument erected, an Adloyada, a water festival, a menu for Yom Atzmaut is planned, when a national institution seeks a name, when original ideas are needed to encourage tourism, when new money is printed, they never ask our advice, and there is nothing left for us to do but offer it without being asked for it, and usually too late. If they had asked our opinion about the new banknotes, we would have thought for a minute or two and then suggested:

Two Hundred and Fifty Pruta — on one side, a flooded, half-ruined house in Schchunat Hatikva flanked by two red roses, and on the other, an abstraction of a few Tempo bottles.

Five Hundred Pruta — on one side, the tomb of Rabbi Meir Baal Hanees, Binyanei Haooma and the lion from Tel Hai with forget-me-nots. On the other side Artic.

One Pound — on one side, a tractor in the foreground of a *kibbutz* scene with water tower, and on the other, spare parts for the tractor.

Five Pounds — on one side, the Great Synagogue in Tel Aviv with *etrogim* and *lulavim* and on the other, the *Tipat Halav* building in Ness Ziona or perhaps the Biblical Zoo.

Ten Pounds — on one side, a German Jew embracing a Yemenite, an Hungarian Jew embracing an Iraqi, a Russian Jew embracing a Moroccan, a Rumanian Jew embracing a Persian and a Jew from Galicia embracing a Jew from Warsaw. On the other side, the water pipe to the Negev with a few Tnuva milk cans.

Fifty Pounds — on one side, the Accadia Hotel with pioneers dancing the *hora* in the lobby, and on the other, the Histadrut building with a Henry J parked in front.

We would have liked to describe a 100-pound note as well, but we've never seen one. People say that a 100-pound bank note actually exists. Could be. Somebody else must have it. Not us.

Vacations

IT seems that in the past year or two more people than ever have been spending their vacations abroad while hotel and pension owners in this country are practically starving. We wouldn't care so much about it if the vacationers at least dared admit simply and truthfully that they were going abroad to have a good time, to rest in Switzerland, see theatre in London, the Pigalle in Paris or simply to stay awhile in some country where there are not so many Jews around. The trouble is that most of these vacationers are sick, or so they say. Or they must go to Paris to do some research, let's say, or to see their ailing grandmother for two weeks in Switzerland. This is what they all say, and, believe us, we've talked to lots of them. They have no courage to admit the truth.

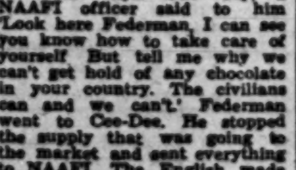
We ourselves hope to leave soon for two weeks in Cyprus, but we, at least, will not try to pretend. We are brave enough to admit the truth. We have a two-week vacation, and we have decided to spend this time studying the internal situation in Cyprus, doing some research on the Phoenician influence on ancient Cypriot culture, comparing the undersea life of Kyrenia with that of Sidni Ali, brushing up on our classical Greek, learning to drive on the left side of the road, checking up on the local wines, looking into the possibilities of tourism from neighbouring countries, writing a series of articles for the Tel Aviv press entitled, "The Jewry of Cyprus — Whither?," visiting an ailing aunt in an insane asylum who mentioned in her last cable that she'd finally decided to leave her fortune to the Jewish National Fund. We also hope to take advantage of this opportunity to have our corns removed in the best hospital on the island. They also say that in Cyprus one can get married without *hupa* or rabbi. We may try that, too.

Vision Fulfilled

YOU say idealism and business don't mix? You think idealism has been off the market since the conquest of Jaffa and Katamon? You're not quite right. A few weeks ago, we walked into the Dan Hotel in Tel Aviv hoping that we might run across Ava Gardner, Nikita Khrushchev or Marilyn Monroe, come by chance to spend a few days in Israel incognito. All we found instead were good Jews from Brooklyn, here to see this country as best they could afford and to breathe the air of pioneering in the Dan Hotel. We were just about to make off, when the public relations man spotted us and suggested that we write something about Federman Enterprises, Ltd. Before we'd had the time to offer any objection, he had introduced us to a man in a grey summer suit and said this was Rudi Bartha, the secretary of Federman Enterprises, Ltd.

Mr. Rudi Bartha (middle height, nearly 40, high forehead, sun-tanned and full of zest) didn't waste a minute and suggested we come up to his room, learn something about the background of the enterprises, meet Mr. Federman, take a look at a few pictures, and generally have a talk. The lift door had barely closed behind us when Mr. Bartha got down to business. "Federman Enterprises," he said, "is the name of the regiment. I want you to understand the organization. The regiment is made up of battalions. The Dan Hotel is one battalion, Isasbest is another battalion, Galia a third battalion, the orange groves a fourth one, and so on. Yekutiel Federman is the regimental commander and I am his executive officer, or the secretary in charge of public relations and everything. We were together in Habonim, we were together in the *kibbutz*, he joined the aviation club and became a flier. Then he went into business. I joined him. He's a great man. He's got the right approach, the right contacts and vision. He rose to be what he is from nothing. You've got to have imagination, you've got to

"During the Second World War he worked as a waiter in a cafe in Bank Street in



Haifa. English officers used to drink tea there and he became friendly with some of them. The supply situation was tough in those days. One day, a NAAFI officer said to him 'Look here Federman, I can see you know how to take care of yourself. But tell me why we can't get hold of any chocolate in your country. The civilians can and we can't.' Federman went to Cee-Dee. He stopped the supply that was going to the market and sent everything to NAAFI. The English made him General Contractor for Palestine and Egypt. In '47, he got an opportunity to go over to the Jewish sector. The Galia beach near Haifa was his beginning, then he founded the Israel-Miami Group. He bought the Kaete Dan Hotel, built the Dan Hotel, opened a travel bureau named Travex and founded Isasbest. He's got imagination and he's got vision, Federman has."

He was still talking when Federman walked in. He is in his late thirties. He is lean, his hands are as delicate as those of a pianist or a cashier, his hair is black and combed backwards and his eyes are so full of ideas and vision that they shine. We cross-examined him lengthwise and crosswise, horizontally, vertically and diagonally to check on what Mr. Bartha had said about his boss. It was correct, we learned, but it wasn't all by any means. Federman was active in Hehalutz in Germany. He immigrated in 1940. He worked in Aliya Bet with Pinya Ginsburg and Shura Asherov. He organized the youth who had escaped from Germany to Britain and sent them to this country. He got here by way of Syria. He learned how to fly (we've said that already). The English were not interested in Jewish fliers so he went to the *kibbutz* (the Habonim group in Ra'anana). He left the *kibbutz* and became a waiter. He met the NAAFI officer and so forth.

"When it was decided to establish our State in '47," Mr. Federman said, "I met Max Horowitz, the leader of the Miami Jewish community, who was here on a visit. I showed him how 'illegal' immigrants were being landed in Tel Aviv. From then on we have been working together." Max gave $50,000 for the bathing beach near Haifa. He also gave half a million dollars for the purchase of immigrant ships. And so the Miami Group was founded. In 1950, the Dan Hotel was built. In 1951, the Isasbest factory was put up in Nahariya ("the most modern plant, not just in the Middle East but in the whole world.") They built housing projects near the Natanya police station and they were the first to begin looking for oil. For that you need imagination, vision, luck, and money.

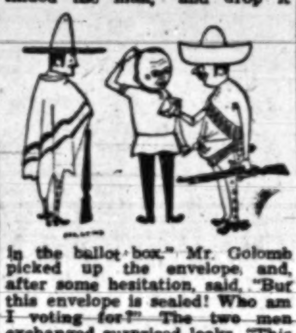
We asked what else they had. "We've got Travex," he said, "we've got a construction company, we've got orange groves, but that's not interesting. You want something special, don't you?" We said we did, we did. "If so, write about the *halutz*," Mr. Federman said, "who started from scratch and wanted to build this country and to help the Jewish people here and now has an important share in enterprises that are worth eight and a half million pounds and seven million dollars. Write about the *halutz* who had the vision to encourage tourism, wait a minute, how many million dollars did I say?" We told him seven. He started figuring it out for himself in German and said that was right.

"I'm interested in land settlement," he went on, "in housing, national development, raw materials, piping. We are planning to found a company with new enterprises. We have put up 50 per cent of the capital for distributing the film "Every Mile a Stone." We've got orange groves. How many orange groves do we have?" Mr. Bartha quickly said they had 300 dunams of orange groves.

"Such enterprises," Mr. Federman continued, "are just as important as going to the *kibbutz*. Every person must do what he knows best. I am looking for a synthesis between vision at home and capital from abroad." We too. We have been for a long time. But it doesn't work. You've got to have luck. You've got to have contacts. You've got to have the right approach. You've got to have imagination. And you've got to have money.

Secret Ballot

DURING the heat of the elections we heard a story which used to be told by the late Eliahu Golomb, one of the leaders of Hagana. Before the Second World War he went to one of the South American countries to do some private business for Hagana. This particular country had a law that anyone staying there for more than 14 days had the right to vote. It so happened that Mr. Golomb arrived in the country just three weeks before an election. One morning there was a knock on his hotel room door and in came two husky fellows. "*Senor Golomb*," said one of them. "You have been here three weeks now and we have the honour to inform you that you have the right to vote tomorrow." Mr. Golomb said he was very pleased to hear it. "Take this envelope," continued the man, "and drop it



in the ballot box." Mr. Golomb picked up the envelope, and, after some hesitation, said, "But this envelope is sealed! Who am I voting for?" The two men exchanged surprised looks. "This we can't tell you," said one. "Don't you know that our elections are secret?"

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DEPARTURES: AUGUST 21 TO AUGUST 27

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Aug. 21	0645	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	1000	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	1100	L.A.I.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	1215	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	1100	EL AL	Nicosia
TUES. Aug. 23	0710	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Vienna, Dusseldorf, Copenhagen, Stockholm
	0900	SWISS AIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	0925	SABENA	Athens, Brussels, New York
	1100	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris, New York
	1330	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam, New York
WED. Aug. 24	0645	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Athens, Rome, London
	1000	EL AL	Rome, Paris
	1100	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	1100	L.A.I.	Athens, Rome, New York
	1300	EL AL	Nicosia
	1300	EL AL	Rome, Vienna, Zurich, London
THU. Aug. 25	1300	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam, New York
	1900	EL AL	Istanbul
		EL AL	Rome
FRI Aug. 26	1015	EL AL	Athens (Rome, Amsterdam)
	1000	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Athens, Rome
	1600	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York.

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
TUES. Aug. 23	1400	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Port Sudan, Khartoum.

FROM HAIFA PORT

Date	Ship	Destination
TUES. Aug. 23, 1955	s.s. "MESSAPIA"	Larnaca, Piraeus, Bari, Venice, Trieste
FRI. Aug. 26, 1955	s.s. "NEGBAH"	Genoa, Marseilles.

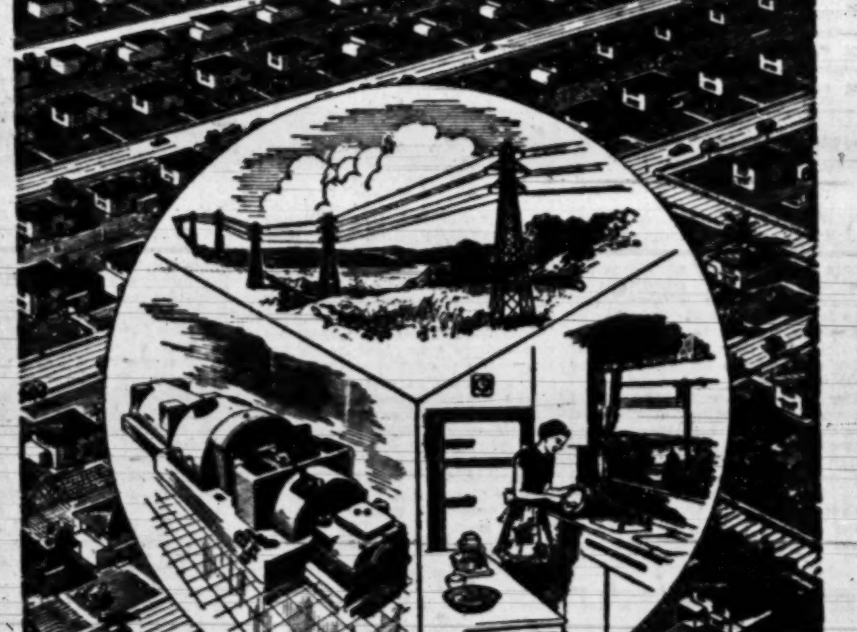
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Kibbutz Artists Exhibition

THE exhibition of works by *kibbutz* artists now being shown at the Pavilion of the Artists Association in Alharizi Street is disappointing. The general impression is one of mediocrity and dullness, and the few better paintings tend to be lost in the welter of feeble exhibits. I feel inclined to blame the selection committee, if such existed (the collection was sent to Tel Aviv from Ein Harod) since there are artists capable of lively and interesting work who make the collective settlements their home. A newcomer obtaining his first glimpse of "*kibbutz* art" from this collection, however, could only conclude that it is in a very poor way.

Among the paintings worth attention is a study of banana blossom by Haim Bergel of Sha'ar Hagolan. It shows appreciation of the decorative possibilities of the subject and the quality of paint is very pleasant. Y. Kimcha, from Yakum, shows a lively landscape with reds predominating and an expressive study of a woman and child. (Those three works have been exhibited previously in Tel Aviv). Moshe Propp of Ein Hahoresh has a painting of a woman and child which has a certain monumentality, and the two paintings by Moses Gil of Ayelet Hashahar should be noted. One depicts in a cubistic-influenced manner a milk cart and driver, brilliant in colour, and the other, in varying tones of green, a man who appears to be drowning amid swirls of water.

There are pleasant and competently painted landscapes from J. Chaplin of Massada and Sartani of Merhavia. Yoel Rohr from Kfar Menahem, a gifted designer, shows a detailed painting of a *kibbutz* scene with mountain background. I liked the couple of watercolour "patterns" by Avraham Segal of Matzuba; one of them, a scene with figures viewed from above, is quite amusing. Shraga Weil is listed with two works, but I could not find them on the walls. Among the semi-abstracts, there is a nicely planned composition in sober colours, based on a still-life subject, by Martin Brand of Givat Brenner.

Summer Exhibition at Mikra

THE Mikra Studio is showing a miscellaneous collection of landscapes by well-known Israel artists. There is a dark and evocative landscape by Mokady and two delightful watercolours by Gutman. Their airy charm makes them seem particularly appealing in the summer heat. Sigard is represented by two canvases, an Ein Karem mountain scene and a vigorous and high-toned sketch of Acre Haifa. There are several gouaches by Eisenscher, of which the best is a very competently painted Acre street scene and a Safad landscape. Safad also supplies the subject for a watercolour sketch by Holzman, a little too casual in execution to be altogether successful. A set of coloured prints by Janco and Jean David is also included.

This is a pleasant and well-chosen selection of small-sized paintings which should be particularly attractive to visitors who might care to take back with them an example or two of Israel painting.

Art Calendar

THE Art Calendar for 1955/56 issued by Lion the Printer and printed by Lewin-Epstein is an excellent buy for IL1.750. It contains six colour prints by Gutman, Ludwig Blum, Yehuda Wallerstainer, Rubin, Janco and Shraga Weil and six black-and-whites by Krakauer, Aba Fenichel, Joseph Stern, Anna Ticho, Schwerin and Jacob Pins. The works are all very well produced and depict various aspects of the Israel landscape and scene. The cover, in dark blue and grey, is also well designed. *S.W.*

Pull of Past in London

A SURPRISING phenomenon of post-war Britain has been the great public interest shown in archaeology. The discovery of the remains of a Roman temple of Mithras in the City of London while the foundations of a new office building were being laid created enormous interest throughout Britain. Work on the building was interrupted while police regulated long queues of interested onlookers who came to see the discovery. A television quiz programme in which a panel of learned archaeologists discuss and try to identify unnamed objects produced from museums, has become popular. At least one of these learned men is now a well-known public figure, and amateur archaeologists have been inspired to dig up in their gardens objects ranging from a rare and priceless Celtic ornament to a head which might have been Roman but proved to be made of cement and only two or three years old.

The BBC's Leonard Cottrell, who has been studying archaeology for more than 20 years and has produced many fine radio programmes on the subject, some of which have been heard in the BBC's General Overseas Service, feels that broadcasting is doing a valuable job in presenting archaeological subjects in a manner which appeals to the general public. The days when archaeological research was largely financed by wealthy patrons such as Lord Caernarvon and Sir Arthur Evans are over — probably for ever. Support for any future works in this field must depend to a large extent on Government grants and private subscriptions and these in turn on public opinion. Anything which tends to stimulate such interest provided it is done with dignity and accuracy, cannot but be of value to the professional archaeologist.

Cottrell recalls many interesting experiences in gathering material for his programmes. One of them was in 1947 when he was among the first Englishmen to enter the "Bent" Pyramid at Dashur since the English Egyptologist John Perring entered it in 1837. He remembers very clearly wriggling on his stomach along a tomb-robber's hole leading to the main chambers within the pyramid and emerging into a corridor to see in front of him the name "J.S. Perring" scrawled in lampblack on the ancient walls. The excitement of that moment was so great that he was quite unaware, until afterwards, that within the great chamber in the heart of the pyramid he was standing beneath unsupported blocks of limestone weighing many tons, any one of which, if it had fallen, would have put paid to any further broadcasting.

Colony Celebrates In Safad

ON a bright, moonlit night last week, Safad inaugurated a new type of festival which should become one of the traditional celebrations of that legend-rich city. The artists' colony, which has long added colour and lustre to the new Safad, celebrated its festival of the Brush and the Moon with music, dancing and special celebrations in the winding and picturesque alleys of its quarter. The proceedings were attended by some 1,500 residents, tourists and summer guests.

Considerable preparations preceded the festival. The three entrances to the quarter were ornamented with specially designed gates, the fruit of the imagination of the local artists. One, by Eluel, showed a huge half-moon, on the tip of which was perched an artist beckoning to the visitors with a paint brush. Another, the work of Marzar, represented ancient Safad, with a golden peacock hovering above its streets. The third, designed by Kastel, was in his Accadian style, and showed two giant birds guarding the gate through which the "righteous were to enter." This called forth a comment from a local Hassid: "The gate is ready; when will the Messiah come through?"

The gaily decorated streets were festooned with lanterns in the shape of moons and fishes, and the merry-makers who wore the festival symbol, an artist's palette and a quill, quaffed the special Safad wine, Yekev Hacarmel.

The Beauty Queen of Galilee was chosen at the house of Hanna Lerner. The lucky girl was 18-year-old Malka Ohana, a *Sabra*. Runner-up was Hanna Maman, also a local girl. The judges were Yehoshua Ben-Yosef, the writer, and Emmanuel Romano, the artist.

POST CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS.—1. Pure sheets, perhaps. 7. Queen. 8. Descriptive of the poker room? 10. He goes boating and racing. 11. I talk about a robber. 14. Ann's other name? 16. They fly in an amusing way. 17. No gift. 19. Mentioned. 21. More like a judge than a lord. 22. Worked and played? 23. One drink left. 26. Girl with ideas. 28. All the way round. 29. Poor men on foot. 30. Open wide. 31. True to life. 32. Puts the audience in the picture. 33. Feature of the Wren churches.

DOWN.—1. Drive a British politician in. 2. Does it give you that browned off appearance? 3. Was this word among the very first? 4. He'll knock down those production figures. 5. Old coin. 6. Three goddesses, mostly fat. 8. Maid of money. 9. Enough wickets for an innings. 12. Free day without Pay. 13. Does he sing more than one number? 15. Roman river. 18. He's an envied figure. 19. Cottage bed? 20. Little bear. 21. Emblem of a spectre. 22. Intend to return from Miami. 23. Royal theatre? 24. It's milky, but not liquid. 25. Dig it! 26. To be given it is painful. 27. Begins to appear. 28. Why not stand up and deny it? 30. Pull backward?

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS.—4. Cobera. 7. Agitator. 8. Errand. 10. Grade. 12. Beer. 14. Ease. 15. H-all. 16. Tea. 17. (great) Coat. 19. Is-is. 21. Moustache. 23. Car-t. 24. Else. 26. Boy(hood). 27. Pare(pair). 29. Ewer. 32. Bury. 33. S-pad-e. 34. Comets. 35. Ornament. 36. Br-O.K.-en.

DOWN.—1. Badge. 2. Midas. 3. (seed)Cake. 4. Creel. 5. Herr. 6. Ranges. 9. Relics. 11. Rag. 13. Decor. 15. Battery. 16. (C)Has. 16. Tie. 18. Output. 20. Sheep. 21. May. 22. A-le. 23. Colour. 25. Bed. 28. Ar-son. 30. Water. 31. Rests. 32. Beak. 33. Slap.

CHESS

AUGUST 19, 1955

Problem No. 966
R. RUPPIN, Ramat Gan
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post



Ka7; Qf8; Rc4, Rd6; Be4; Kth8; Pd2. (7)
Ke5; Rf1, Rh6, Bh1; Kte4, Ktg2; Pc6, d7, e6, g6, g7, h4. (12)

WHITE MATES IN TWO

Endgame No. 165
D. EHRLICH, Haifa
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post



Ke6; Bg1; Pc5, f7. (4)
Kg7; Ba8; Kta7, Kte1; Pb5, f4. (6)

WHITE TO PLAY AND WIN

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 960 (Jonsson): 1.Rd8, Kd2 (Kd4, Rd5, Rd6) 2.Be6 (Bf5, Rd1, Qc8)x Foschini theme well presented. Problem No. 961 (Akerblom): I. 1.Kg8? Bd2 (c3, b4, f2, :h4) 2.Rf4 (Rd4, Rb4, Qf2, Qb5) BUT 1.—B:g3! 2.Rf4 B:h4 3.? II. 1.g7? Bd2 (b4, f2, g3) 2.Kf7 (Rb4, Be3, Bf4) BUT 1.—Bc3! 2.Kf7 Bf6! 3.? III. (The solution) 1.Re6! Bg3 (B:h4) 2.R.e6!! (g4+).

TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

'B' Division, North, final results: Haifa 23, Natanya 20½, Afikim 13½, Tiberias 13½, Menashe region 11, Ma'barot 9½.

THE JERUSALEM CHAMPIONSHIP opened last week at the Beeri Club with the following taking part: Czerniak (present title holder), Dobkin, David, Mohilver, Ettinger, Ron, Katz, Segalov, Varshavski. Play is taking place on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

TEL AVIV TOURNAMENT: Rosenberg now leads with 9 points and has good chances of winning the event. Weiler is second with 8½, followed by Wolfinger, Labunski, Markovich, etc.

THE HAIFA TOURNAMENT was won by Fischer with 8 pts. out of 9 and only two draws. Potesman was second with 6½.

SPECIAL PRIZE GAME

The traditional triangular match between Hungary, Poland and the CSR was held this year in Prague. Each country was represented by eight players. The winner of the event was Hungary, which defeated Poland in the second round by 6½ and scored 19 points. Czechoslovakia was second with 18, Poland third with 11. The following game from the event was awarded a special first prize:

Game No. 510
White: Witkowski (Poland) Black: Fachman (CSR)

1.e4 e5; 2.Ktf3 Ktc6; 3.Bb5 a6; 4.Ba4 Ktf6; 5.0-0 b5; 6.Bb3 d6; 7.c3 Be7; 8.Re1 0-0; 9.d4 Bg4; 10.d5 Kta5; 11.Bc2 c6; 12.d:c Qc7; 13.h3 Be6; 14.Ktbd2 Kt:c6; 15.Ktf1 d5; 16.Kt:e6 f:e6; 17.Ktf3 h6; 18.Qe2 Rc8; 19.Bd3 d4; 20.Bd2 d:c; 21.b:c Kth5; 22.Bb6 Qe7; 23.a4 Kta5; 24.Reb1 Rad8!; 25.Be3 B:c5; 26.Q:e5 Ktf4; 27.Kte1 b:a; 28.Ral Qg5; 29.Rd1 Kth8; 30.Rab1 R:d1; 31.R:d1 Rd8; 32.R:d8+ Q:d8; 33.Ktf3 Qd1+; 34.Kh2 Qe2; 35.Kt:e5 Q:e3; 36.f:e Kte2; 37.c4 Ktc3; 38.B:h3 a:b; 39.Ktd3 Kt:e4; 40.Kg1 a5; 41.Kth2 Ktc5. White resigns.

STALEMATE RECORD BROKEN

What is the smallest number of moves in which a stalemate can come about? Seventy-one years ago the record was captured by Sam Loyd, who worked out a succession of 10 moves. Now "Chess" reports that L.A. Edelstein of Oxford University has found this new solution of 11 moves only. It is totally different from Loyd's. 1.h4 e5; 2.e4 d5; 3.Qh5 d:e; 4.e4 c:b; 5.a:b Q:h4; 6.R:a7 R:a7; 7.g4 B:g4; 8.Kta3 Q:h1; 9.Ktf3 B:a3; 10.Ke2 Bb4; 11.Ke1 B:f3, and White is stalemated.

Radio Review

Almaz-Tevet Do It Again

TWO features by Shabbetai Tevet were broadcast over Kol Yisrael last week. The first was on the lines of "The Unknown Traveller" recommended recently in these columns and to be repeated next Thursday at 8.45 p.m. This time, the play was called "A Brand Whispers By Night," and the ingredients were similar—the same delayed opening announcement, the same successful creation of tension, and the same brilliant production by Michael Almaz. The first half was completely successful in building up a portrait of fear — the man who is convinced that someone is trying to murder him by fire. It was hard to see where it was leading and for a brief second it seemed that this might be not another *Gebrauchsstueck*, but a thriller presented without ulterior motives. Knowing our broadcasting habits, such an innovation seemed impossible, and—sure enough—before long it was clear that the denouement was going to be the slogan "Be careful where you throw your cigarette butts."

The mountain had been in labour and produced a mouse. The inevitable triteness of the end proved an anti-climax after the strong opening, and the listener felt let down. No one was to blame, Kol Yisrael wanted to present a message of national importance. The author wanted to hold the interest of his audience, which he would assuredly have lost had he shown his cards immediately. He was, perhaps, too brilliant — but brilliance is so rare on the radio that it remains outstanding. One ingenious effect, for instance, was secured when the daughter was talking in the background, the father with the fire-fixation carried on his monologue in the foreground, and the music remained constant. This had a sound-stereoscopic effect, reminiscent of Orson Welles' use of the sound-track in "The Magnificent Ambersons." It was an original touch for which writer and producer deserve credit.

The question remained after this broadcast: how would Shabbetai Tevet write if he were left a free hand? Three days later, we had an answer — but only, I hope, a partial one. We were introduced to the first in a series called "In the Heat of the Day" which had no national or civic axe to grind. It related the life of a typical Tel Aviv family—the Sadikovs—their everyday enjoyments and tribulations. It was the sort of feature we have long been clamouring for — its only object being entertainment. Many listeners throughout the country must have sat back, chuckled and got *naches* from the whole affair. I hate to mention the fact that personally I found the whole proceedings singularly unfunny. Its humour was not really native but was Yiddish humour in Hebrew — the characters, the jokes, the very tone of voice were Yiddish. But having entered my note of personal dissent, I hastily make way for what I suspect will be a wide chorus of approval.

The choice of Dorothy Parker's "The Sexes" for last week's short story was poor, since the same work was presented over Galei Zahal not long since. It is a good Parker dialogue between a young couple, and Galei Zahal properly presented it through two voices. Over Kol Yisrael, it was read by a single female voice and, of course, sounded very flat. The choice was particularly unfortunate, as Dorothy Parker's stories contain gems of monologue, which would make wonderful radio.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Handel's "Saul" (tomorrow at 9); Yemenite Selihot (tomorrow at midnight); Strindberg's "Eric XIV" (Mon. at 9); The IPO on Columbia records (Tues. at 9); "Strauss: Father and Son" (Wed. at 8.30).

ARDON

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
373, 340, 49.5 & 30.3 M.

News: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow 9.30 a.m.) 1.30, 6.00, 6.15, 8.30 and 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8 a.m., 2.15 and 6.30 p.m.

TODAY

6.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only) 6.30 Service. 6.35 Exercise. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Morning Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon" (R). 12.30 "Military Bands" (R). 12.50 Programme for Hospitals (R). 1.45 Break for Music. 2.30 Chess Corner. 2.45 Weekly Summary—Mishna Yomit. 4.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.50 Children's Hour. 5.00 Classical Requests Programme: Classical Symphony (Prokofiev); Concerto for Piano & Orchestra (Khachatourian); "El Salon Mexico" (Copland). 7.00 Shabbat Shalom. 8.00 Bible Reading. 8.15 Talk. 8.45 Friday Night Concert: Suite No. 3 (Tchaikowsky); Introduction and Concert Allegro op. 134 (Schumann); Symphony No. 2 (Brahms). 10.15 Short Story. 10.30 Dance Music. 11.10 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies 8.40 Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Chaconne from "King Arthur" (Purcell); "Saul", Oratorio (Handel). 9.45 "Operetta & Film." 10.10 Literature Corner. 10.45 Concert Hall: Lyric Suite op. 5 (Grieg); "Bexestar" (Villa Lobos); "Les Preludes" (Liszt). 11.30 Curtain Up. 12.15 Light Music (R) 12.30 Requests (R) 1.00 Voices from the Past. 1.45 Cantoral Recordings. 2.00 Music of our Times: Works by Stephan Wolpe (R). 3.40 Variety Programme. 4.20 Readings. 4.30 Opera: "Faust" (Gounod). 5.40 Science Studio. 6.00 Guests in the Studio. 7.15 Talk. 7.35 Folk Dances. 7.50 Questions and Answers. 8.15 Bible Reading. 8.40 Sports. 8.45 Newsreel. 9.00 Hamavdil & Melaveh Malka. 9.30 "Alegro Con Brio." (R). 9.45 Hebrew Songs. 10.00 Folk Dances (R). 10.40 Dance Music (R). 12.00

SECOND PROGRAMME
407, 389, 285, 214, 49.5 & 30.3 M.

English News: 1.45, 10.00 p.m. French News: 2.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: (25.3, 34.9 & 49.4 M.): 6.30 French. 7.00 Yiddish 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 Close Down. 8.45 Rumanian. 9.00 Hungarian. 9.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (25.3 M.): Today: 6.30 Reading. 6.40 Israel Philharmonic Orchestra 6.55 "From Week to Week." 7.10 News.

Tomorrow: 6.30 "South Africans in Israel." 6.45 Melaveh Malka. 6.55 Yiddish Programme. 7.10 News.

Today: 12.00 p.m. Reading. 12.10 News. 12.15 Israel Philharmonic Orchestra. 12.30 Vistas of Israel.

Tomorrow: 12.00 News. Programme Highlights. 12.10 Melaveh Malka. 12.30 "This Also Happened." 12.35 Chassidic Dances.

ARMY PROGRAMME (41.6, 316, 285 & 220 M.): Today: 6.30 Opening 6.35 Bible Reading. 6.40 Concert: Orchestras of the World. 7.00 This Week's Events. 7.40 Opera. 8.30 News. 8.45 Light Notes. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 Musical Mosaic. 7.00 Variety Programme. 7.30 Articles in the News. 8.00 Folk Dances. 8.15 Jazz Stan Kenton. 8.30 News. 8.45 Saturday Night Programme. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: ((16.79, 19.66, 19.42, 25.15 M.): 7.30-8.00 p.m. Today: News, Parliamentary Review, British Album. Tomorrow: News, News Talk, Press Review.

BRIDGE *By JERUSALEMITE*

THE ONLY HOPE

	S. J 8 7 3 H. 10 D. 9 5 4 3 C. 10 9 7 5	
S. K 9 H. A K J 3 2 D. J 7 5 C. Q 8 3	N W E S	S. Q 4 H. Q 8 5 4 D. K 10 8 2 C. J 6 2
	S. A 10 6 5 2 H. 9 7 6 D. A Q C. A K 4	

The bidding was:

South	West	North	East
1S	Db	2S	—
4S	—	—	—

West opened the ace and a small heart, ruffed in dummy. The jack of spades was called (a poor percentage play), and East thoughtlessly covered, South winning with the ace. West casually threw the king!

South could now count ten tricks by bringing in the spade suit — he would not have to rely on the diamond king being on-side. He therefore ruffed his last heart and led the eight of spades; East played the four, and South naturally ducked. West pounced on the trick with his singleton nine.

Declarer could now be kept out of dummy, and since both East and West refused to open diamonds for him, he eventually lost a diamond and a club, going down one trick.

West had sensed that the queen of spades was played from a doubleton, and that the drop of the spade nine would relieve South of all problems. If a diamond finesse was needed, it would be successfully relied upon. "Give declarer a chance to go wrong" was the keynote of his gamble with the trump king ... and it worked.

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2) The West-German Restitution Law recognises claims in the following cases:

a) Loss of life (pensions to families deprived of their breadwinner).

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c) Loss of freedom (including illegal migration, wearing of Star of David, detention at Athlit or on Mauritius, etc.).

d) Loss of property and capital (abandonment of property, loss through looting, compulsory sale, losses incurred during transfer, emigration expenses, etc.

e) Loss of professional and business prospects (including loss caused by interruption of pre-professional or professional training).

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The Feminine Figure

By Alison Settle

PARIS. — TOWARDS the end of the Paris Collections one or other of the leading couturiers usually gives a party for exhausted buyers and fashion writers.

This season ended on a more serious note, the fashion experts flocking to the great lecture hall of the Sorbonne to hear Mr. Christian Dior speak on "Fashion Today" as a speaker in the Paris University course on French Civilisation.

This lecture was to take the form of a dialogue with Mme de Menou. In fact, it became almost a monologue by the lady, but M. Dior spoke with great common sense in his brief part. How, asked Mme de Menou, does he get new ideas for basic fashion changes every few years? It is not ideas that matter, he said, but an eye for proportion. When current proportions get exaggerated, then it is time for a change. But there are "basic constants" on which you can depend. "After all," he added, "there is the basic feminine figure to consider."

Corsetry Problem

But do designers, one could not help reflecting, really consider women and their figure? Visiting the very moving Marie Antoinette Exhibition at Versailles you are shown her incredibly narrow, straight-fronted little corsets, of green silk worked with gold crowns and ciphers topped with half-cut bust support. At any other fashion period you would say that they are impossible to reconcile with the human figure, yet the tubular fashions of today once again demand such corsetry.

Indeed, there have been many times during the eight hours a day passed in watching the new models go by when I have been half-convinced that some dress creators actively dislike women.

Dresses are tubular in the Balenciaga collection. Tunics, which may represent jackets or part of a dress, fall to fingertip level, bagged in at centre back only to a wide base band, have pockets and belts eliminated, collars too. Coats, whether of tweeds or satins, fall straight although some capes are left to break the line. Another break in this chemise silhouette is given by loose back panels, detachable extras which replace the older stoles.

Balenciaga evening lines, however, allow real femininity with skirts, long or short, in velvets and satins, shaped out to a wide hem that is cut off high enough to show a few inches of frilled or shirred pale underskirt.

The long Persian tunics in Dior's collection allow freer movement because slit up underarm and the Dior women are never left starkly undecorated like Balenciaga's ultra-chic figures, who are also given box hats seemingly designed to make a little fun. Gentle looking as



For late summer the season's loved chignon cap is of roses, but in winter it will be sweater-down.



Accessory changes come and go but the stole of white mink remains women's major love.

the Dior tunics appear, however, they entail wearing "T"-shaped corsets akin to those of Marie Antoinette.

Wrapped Throats

Those "Caftan" tunics with Dior's back-buttoning, throat-wrapped "camisole" jackets, his Persian printed woollens, too, will become increasingly familiar to women's eyes before winter comes.

Pierre Balmain goes his elegant way, determined that his "Jolie Madame" shall never be deprived of what is pretty for what is starkly fashionable. Dresses here are slender but softened by low swung sashes, little white fur collars, while coats richly enveloped his charming ladies.

In Desses's "Sparrow Line" collection seven models are made in the Cumberland-designed (but now Lyons-made) Miki Sekers fabrics blended of silk, wool and Acrilan, sometimes with threads of pure gold. Dior, Givenchy, Balmain, Lanvin, Patou, Heim and de Rauch: all use these fabrics, among the great successes of the season.

Order Reversed

THE American Chemstrand Company, which produces the basic acrilic fibre, gets its scientists to work in the reverse order to accepted ideas. A market research is made on women's wishes and the chemists then work back to find the basic fibre required. Hence the multiple dyeing abilities of these fabrics, the "bounce" needed for shape retention, and the absence of "static" which attracts dirt. — *Observer Copyright.*



Keeps warm without cooling in the hermetically sealed bottle.



Advice Stations Aid Many

WHEN I went up to the Immigrants' Hostel in Holon on Sunday last, Hanna was not yet back from Tel Aviv, and I waited for her in "her part of the room." She occupies one bed in a three-bed room which also serves as a kitchen for light meals. Three such rooms are in a hut, and over one dozen huts make up the "Shimshon" Hostel.

The other two beds are occupied by an old couple. There is no wardrobe, and the clothes hang inside on a line. The couple were talkative, but did not complain. The food is good, the attitude of the officials friendly and there is medical supervision. "No other country would have done it" the woman said, and her husband nodded in agreement.

Then Hanna came. She is 61 and the mother of three. Four years ago, she came from Rumania with her husband and daughter. Her husband died soon after coming to Israel. Her daughter lives in a girls' hostel. Her two sons are in Rumania.

Hanna wanted to work. She wanted to stand on her own feet, not to continue taking "free food." However, she could no longer do hard physical work. She soon realised what it meant for a woman with silvery hair and telling wrinkles, with arms that are no longer strong, with neither a profession nor knowledge of languages, to be confronted with the need to earn a living. The labour exchange does not provide work for unskilled workers over 50.

However, Hanna felt that with a little outside help and training she was still capable of taking up the struggle for a livelihood. One day, she walked up the stairs of the two-storey house in Rehov Hameiech George in Tel Aviv next to Gan Meir. It's called "Wiso's Advice Station." The advice she was given was to take a course in hand weaving.

Hanna took it without giving it much thought. That was three months ago. Today, she is still a student — a student at 61, but happy to learn a profession which might one day help her to leave the hostel and found a home for herself and her daughter. When she told me that, her face lit up. The hope for a better morrow keeps her both young and well.

Over 2,000 women have applied to the "Advice Station" during the past 13 months. Some have joined short-term needlework courses, such as cutting and sewing children's and adults' dresses, corsets and bathing suits, artistic mending, interior decorations, painting on lampshades and weaving. Six hundred and fifty women have completed these various classes this year and 40 per cent. have been given work through Wiso. Many of them are recent immigrants, and many are old-timers, widows, divorcees, or mothers who want to help their sons to continue their education. There is someone to hear all these human problems in the white house behind its shady trees.

In the school workshop for ready-made wear at 38 Rehov Montefiore, Wiso is turning into a teacher-employer. Most of the student employees are social cases, some of them straight from hospitals, who are not capable of any other work, and they get paid for their work while they learn to enable them to maintain themselves. A "Mending Station" at 7 Rehov Hess employs 23 elderly women in mending and patching torn clothes. They work a few hours a day, earning "a little on the side."

When one sees these mothers and grandmothers learning a profession and working, their grey heads bent over their work with the eagerness of the young, one cannot but feel admiration for them, struggling so hard for a better living.

RUTH FLEISHMAN

Diary of a Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

SECURELY placed in daughter's charge, I set out for Jerusalem. Daughter, who does not remember previous train journeys, is entranced by the whole project, beginning with the railway station, and I am obliged to tell her to close her mouth lest it should attract too many flies. We admire the engine driver from a respectful distance. He looks like every other engine driver I have ever seen which makes him for me an object of wonder, but for my daughter a commonplace.

HAVING nervously ascertained from three people that it is really the Jerusalem train, we get on board. Destination is clearly written up in two languages but I do not like to trust unsupported visual evidence. Train departs, dead on time, with an agonizing shriek. Nod reassuringly at daughter who has gone rather pale and tell her it's all right, all trains do that. Have no idea whether they do or not, actually, and jungling by purely aural means, this train must outpace the Flying Scotsman. Daughter asks if I'm sure that it will not overturn as it is rocking considerably. I say certainly not, it never fails over. But what would happen if it did, she persists. I tell her that in that case we would climb through the window, but in the meantime I would be obliged if she would take her head in from it. She wishes to know why, and I tell her, as well as I can remember it, Sam Weller's story of the coach passenger and the sandwich. She is not amused, but consents to withdraw her head.

AS the ticket collector approaches, a man in the corner starts to pray violently. The collector pauses, scratches his head and goes on. The man stops praying. Presumably his prayer has been granted.

A TROOP of scouts come on board at Benyamina. (Am glad to see that the stations are adequately labelled here, unlike the many small English stations all of which appear to be named Hovis). The scouts are loaded with enough equipment to climb Everest. One very small one who sits near me is practically eclipsed by a coil of rope, a bedding roll, and a compass, which he conspicuously consults as soon as he can get it out, supposingly in order to see whether the train is going in the right direction. He also has a small axe, for hacking through forests, a canteen, a murderous looking penknife which no doubt contains an instrument for removing stones from horses' hooves, and various things tied to him by strings like tins, mugs, whistles, and other necessities. Am surprised that he has no alpenstock.

THREE of the scouts have bugles. One, who has the face of a seven-year-old angel, starts to play hot jazz on his, while the others accompany him.

WE consume large quantities of dusty-looking sandwiches and bottles of brightly coloured fizz. Sandwiches are quite up to the standard of British Railways though differently constructed. That is, they look as though thousands of weary travellers had already rejected them. Daughter wishes we could eat such food every day.

WE climb the hills to Jerusalem. Daughter is now convinced that the train will overturn and holds tightly to her seat in order to prevent this. However, we arrive right side up, and she says what a wonderful trip it has been.

Potatoes Are Cheaper

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

WHATEVER may have happened to the market in other vegetables, one is grateful that the price of potatoes has not increased: indeed, they are now cheaper than for some time past. This tuber has so many possibilities as yet unknown in many homes of Israel that the recipes given below have been selected both for their delightfulness and rarity in these parts. Serve them for a change instead of chips or mashed.

Scalloped Potatoes

Into a casserole or wonderpot put a layer of sliced potatoes, then sprinkle with diced onion and then bread crumbs. Dot with margarine. Salt and pepper to taste.

Repeat this process until your pot is almost full. Cover the top with bread crumbs and margarine. Now gently pour milk in to the side of the pot until the potatoes are just covered. Bake until the potatoes are tender; the milk will all be soaked up and believe me the family will devour the dish. These potatoes may be warmed over for a second meal.

Potatoes Au Gratin

1 litre cold boiled potatoes, 1 tsp. salt, ¼ tsp. pepper, 100 grammes grated yellow cheese, 1 tbsp. chopped parsley, 1 cup white sauce, 1 cup buttered cracker crumbs.

White sauce is made by mixing together two tablespoonfuls of margarine with two of flour and melting together. Add one cup of hot milk and stir until thick. Season with salt and pepper and, if you wish, a grated onion.

Cut the potatoes in slices and season with salt, pepper and parsley. Butter a baking dish, put in the potatoes, sprinkle cheese between layers, pour on the white sauce, cover with crumbs and grated cheese. Bake in a slow oven until brown. Serve hot at once.

Ethiopian Potatoes

I give this recipe every year because it is so good it should become a national dish. Deep-fry whole small peeled potatoes in very hot fat with a handful of bay leaves (a lot of bay leaves). Serve with the leaves. The flavour penetrates the vegetable and you get a heavenly dish.

Surprise

Mashed potatoes. Tinned meat, chopped. Fat for frying.

Roll the potatoes into balls, hollow the top with a teaspoon. Season meat and fill into the hollow ball. Placed in greased pan and with a little fat on the top of each ball, brown in the oven or wonder pot and serve hot.

Potato Puffs

2 cups grated, boiled potatoes; ½ tsp. salt; 1 cup flour; Sour cream (or pary lebenia).

Mix enough sour cream with potatoes to knead. Add salt. Roll out as thin as possible and cut with biscuit cutter. Fry hot in fat. Serve hot with more sour cream.

Potato Charlotte

6 large raw potatoes; 3 large carrots, diced; 3 eggs; 3 tsps. salt; ¼ cup flour; 1 tsp. sugar; 1 cup carrot liquid; Pepper.

Grate potatoes, add salt and pepper, the eggs slightly beaten. Parboil carrots, adding sugar to the water, drain and reserve one cup of carrot liquid. Mix potato mixture with carrots, add liquid and flour. Place in a well-greased pudding dish and let bake slowly for about one-and-a-half hours until all is tender and a golden brown. This is usually served with stewed prunes as a vegetable, but is good just as it is.

Potato Wafers

1 cup boiled potatoes, riced or mashed while warm; ½ cup soft margarine; 1¼ cups flour; 1 tbsp. caraway seed; 1 egg slightly beaten.

Work the first four ingredients lightly with a fork to a smooth dough. Set aside for half an hour to chill. Roll and place in pan, brush top with egg mixed with milk, sprinkle plentifully with salt and caraway seed. Cut with hot knife into narrow strips about five centimetres long. Place in oven that is quite hot and increase heat. Bake 15 minutes or until crisp and a delicate brown. Serve at cocktail parties or with salad or soup.

Potato Cheese Nibblers

2 cups flour; 1 tsp. salt; 2 tsps. baking powder; ½ cup margarine, ½ cup grated yellow cheese; 1 cup cold mashed potato; Milk or water.

Sift together the flour, salt and baking powder, cut in the fat, add the cold mashed potato and grated yellow cheese, and lastly just enough milk or water to just hold the pastry together. Put on a floured board and roll gently. Cut into strips and bake. Makes a delightful savoury shortbread biscuit.

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NEW DUTCH TUNES

By Henriette Boas

IT has become more and more usual here in recent years — a thing unheard of a few years ago — that pupils of the higher secondary grades spend part of their summer vacation working. This trend is not limited to boys and girls from poor families. For those from middle-class homes, the money is spent on vacation or for extras during the coming school year. With the continuous shortage of working hands in Holland, it is not difficult for them to secure some temporary job.

In many cases, these jobs are in shops during the weeks that the regular staff is on holiday, or in factories. A Breda housewife, however, has hit upon another idea which is as simple as it is novel.

Labour being at a premium in Holland today, it is almost impossible to get household help, apart from a charwoman a few mornings a week. But the Dutch housewife is quite used to that. Particularly during the school vacations, and with small children about, however, she is never free and so cannot go away with her husband for a day, or an afternoon or evening, unless they take the children with them.

The Breda housewife has now obtained the aid of the pupils of the higher forms of the secondary schools in her hometown. They 'adopt' a certain household for a week or a fortnight, do the light chores, and look after the children while the housewife is away.

The response has been much more enthusiastic than expected, and first experiences have generally been excellent for both helpers and helped. The only snag is that the housewife who initiated the scheme may be in for trouble, as she is considered to have set up an unauthorised "private labour exchange," something forbidden under the law.

* * *

A HOUSEWIVES' Orchestra was recently heard at the mammoth "E 58" Exhibition (short for "Energy 1958," i.e., technical progress made during the past ten years), which is currently being held in Rotterdam.

The orchestra's instruments consist of pans, pots, kettles, lids, etc. The conductor, a housewife, uses a rolling pin as her baton. With the aid of a real piano, and coached by a professional woman musician, the players succeed in drawing recognizable melodies from their instruments.

The orchestra was formed a year-and-a-half ago, by wives of the members of an Utrecht men's singing club, on the occasion of the latter's jubilee. It has already played up and down the country — though of course not so much in the big concert halls as at local festivities, for patients in sanatoriums etc., and has earned an enthusiastic response.

Arab Beauty 'Outrage'

By O.M. Marashian

CAIRO. — DIPLOMATS may get all the headlines for their troubles, but ordinary folk like Beauty Queens and athletes sometimes get caught in the international affairs' meat grinder, too.

As for example, Hanya Beydoun, named Miss Lebanon for the recent Miss Universe contest. Today, her name here was the equivalent of Miss Nobody — and all because of the Arab policy of boycotting Israel.

The first girl from an Arab country to vie for the Miss Universe prize, Miss Beydoun went off to Long Beach, California, and there was photographed in a tight bathing suit, kicking up a leg along with half a dozen beauties from other countries.

What scandalised the gazelle-eyed Moslem beauty's countrymen and other neighbouring Arabs was not so much her scanty attire and sporting gesture as the fact that photographs showed Miss Lebanon and Miss Israel side by side and — what's more — arm in arm, apparently ignoring the fact that their countries aren't on speaking terms.

Miss Lebanon's conservative Moslem parents have been bombarded with protests at this "outrage." Newspapers said that since the Lebanon enforces Arab League decisions to boycott Israel, Miss Beydoun should have refused to participate in the Long Beach contest as soon as she learned that Miss Israel would also take part in it. Or at least she should have refused to stand side by side with Miss Israel and be photographed with her.

The photos had such a violent reaction in the Lebanon that the sponsors of the Miss Lebanon contest cabled their entry urgent instructions on what to do and what not to do when faced with any similar situations in the future.

A more muscular version of Miss Lebanon's predicament is being encountered by athletes from Syria, the Lebanon, and Egypt in world events. If these Arab teams and sportsmen stick by international rules and play with Israel athletes and teams, they are apt to be ostracised and boycotted at home, suspended from home events, or even sent to jail. If they refuse to play against the Israel side, like the Egyptians at San Sebastian, they would face sanctions by international sports committees, involving suspension or even dismissal.

The Arabs' boycott of Israel on the sports fields has cost them many a world tournament. After several incidents, International Olympic Committees and other athletic groups are now forcing Arab teams to sign a written engagement to play against all participants of a tournament, including Israel, or withdraw altogether.

Faced with this dilemma, the Olympic Committees of Egypt, Syria and the Lebanon met recently in Cairo to compromise Arab nationalism with the necessity to participate in international games. A decision by the conference of these Olympic Committees said it would authorize Arab teams to play Israel teams only in International and Regional Championships and in Olympic Games — and then only if their non-participation exposed them to dismissals and suspensions from world events and other sanctions.

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Buyers' Guide
Summer Delights and Holiday Thinking

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Start Thinking

AND put thought into action, for what you need now is a new hairdo, and a facial, too — for absolutely nothing gets you out of the summer doldrums more effectively. The number to call is Tel Aviv 22858 for an appointment at SALON ANETTA (18 Rehov Mapu cor. Ben Yehuda.) It's so lovely and cool and so good to relax at beautiful Salon Anetta.

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FRANCE TODAY

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM

FRANCE AGAINST HERSELF. By Herbert Luethy. Praeger, New York. 475 pp. $6.50.

Mr. Luethy is one of an interesting group of post-war writers who bring to the analysis of politics a considerable theoretical baggage. Like his Swiss contemporaries, Mr. Francois Bondy and Mr. Rene Alleman, he is both a journalist and a scholar. Like most other people of the same generation, he soaked up Marxism in his youth and subsequently diluted it with post-war scepticism. In his case, though, the God which failed was not Communism but France. He has lived and worked in Paris long enough to understand what is wrong with France, and the ambivalent love-hate relationship of the writer to his subject colours many pages of this interesting and closely reasoned book.

People who tell us what is wrong with France usually draw on the writings of Frenchmen, for the French are very good at pointing out their own faults. Mr. Luethy is no exception, but his book is far more than a summary of the discussion which has been raging in France during the past ten years. It is a compact essay in which the author's lively and trenchant style (inadequately reflected in the painstaking translation) forms the vehicle for a great deal of brilliant and suggestive phrase-making about the problems of post-war France. Mr. Luethy knows his subject inside out, and since he is a highly erudite and civilised writer he is equally good on Sartre's plays and on the causes of France's political troubles. One's only regret is that the reader of the English or American version will never quite taste the flavour of the author's very distinctive style. For that he will have to go to the Swiss original (published last year under the rather absurd title, "Frankreichs Uhren Gehen Anders").

It should be added that this is not a textbook. The student of French post-war history who wants to know what actually happened in that country is well advised to consult Mr. Philip Williams' brilliant study, "Politics in Post-War France" (Longmans). Mr. Luethy offers not facts but comment. He assumes a degree of knowledge and understanding not far below his own, and some of his musings are distinctly above the level of the average undergraduate. This is historiography in the manner of Tocqueville — few facts, but plenty of interpretation for those already familiar with the scene. It is writing of this kind which makes one feel that journalism may one day come to be taken seriously as a profession.

A work of this nature offers hostages to criticism. It is possible to feel that the author has been unduly concerned with the state of mind of the French *intelligentsia* — the section of society which for obvious reasons he knows best. By an obvious corollary, he may have soaked up some of their post-war pessimism. One sometimes wishes that he would tear himself away from his devastating description of the Parisian merry-go-round, and take the reader on a tour of the provinces: not omitting those reconstructed industries whose post-war record compares favourably with that of other European countries (Germany included). How many people know that the French mining industry has the highest output per manshift of any Continental European country? We hear about troubles in Morocco, but less about the fast economic expansion there, which is itself one of the sources of social and political tension.

It is a fact, however, that France is having great difficulties in adapting to the post-war world, and to the industrial world generally. The problems are brought out by Luethy in a very impressive manner and related to the structural weaknesses of the French State since the Revolution. He is, in these chapters, paraphrasing what Frenchmen like Mendes-France have been telling their countrymen for years. Indeed, the chief impression which emerges is that the Mendes-France programme holds the only real hope for what is at heart a profoundly conservative country (revolutionary rhetoric notwithstanding). The difficulties of putting it through are appalling, and the reader of Luethy's book closes it with a better appreciation of what it means to modernize an old-fashioned country where practically all groups have cause to dread innovation and efficiency. It is a lesson which applies further afield as well.

Future Of Anglo-Jewry

A MINORITY IN BRITAIN: Social Studies of the Anglo-Jewish Community. Edited by James Parkes; Hannah Neustatter; Howard Brotz and Maurice Freedman. 279 pp. Vallentine, Mitchell & Co. Ltd., London, 1955. 21/-.

This is a thorough, painstaking and scientific study of the social structure of a well-established branch of Jewry which, despite its modest size, has significant achievements to its credit. The Jews of Great Britain have not only loyally and conspicuously contributed to the development of that country in many fields, but also been prompt and effective in ameliorating the lot of their fellow Jews throughout the world. The freedom and equality which they gained, which are so well and interestingly traced in this work, were employed in the interest of Jewry at large as well as of themselves. From Moses Montefiore's journey to Damascus over 100 years ago, to their mass protest against the White Paper of 1939, British Jews have shown a commendable concern for the welfare of the whole House of Israel.

Growing Assimilation

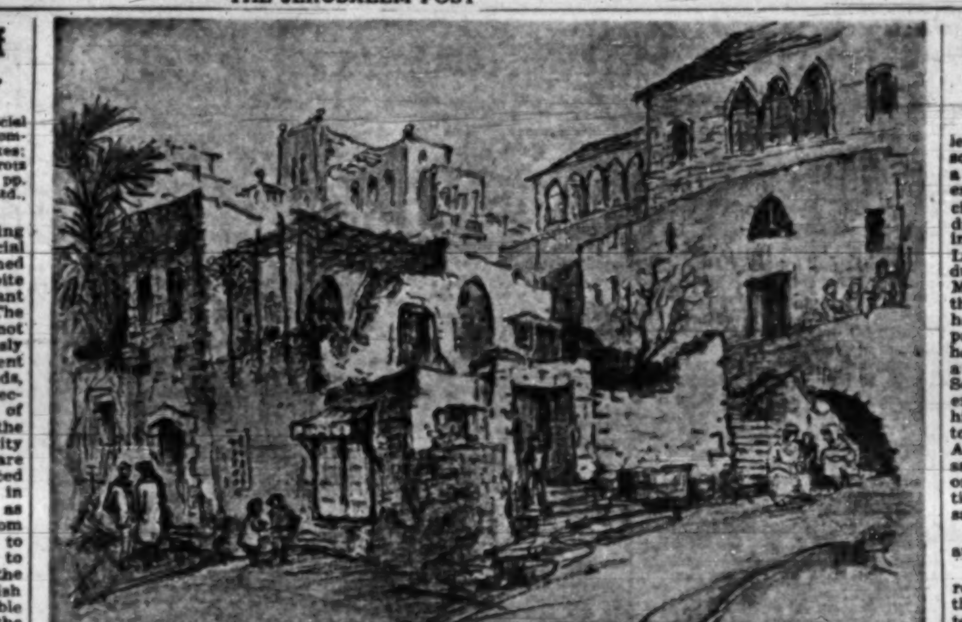
It is all the more distressing therefore to learn that inter-marriage and assimilation are making such inroads in the community that one of the contributors writes: — "It is even possible that as much as half the Jewish population may have to be written off within two generations as a result of inter-marriage alone." (Hannah Neustatter). This negative aspect of the present condition of Anglo-Jewry recurs frequently in the four essays which make up this book. The causes are well known: progressive anglicization, dispersal of the older centres, lack of immigration from other Jewish centres, the decline of religion, etc. Inter-marriage began many years ago in the upper strata and Mr. Parkes tells us that "it is sometimes easier to find today descendants of the great names of the 17th and early 18th century in Debrett than in the records of the contemporary synagogue." The famed tolerance and capacity for assimilation of the British enabled many a Jew and Jewess to enter the peerage. But today inter-marriage is commoner among the less opulent portion of the community, and it is the wealthier middle class that tends to preserve its heritage.

The details of the Sefardi and Ashkenazi groupings, their economic and parochial organization, and their curious, haphazard progress towards full emancipation (David Solomon sitting and voting in the Commons before a Jew was legally entitled to do so), are of considerable interest even to a layman. But a British Israeli is naturally most interested in the place of this country in the mind of Anglo-Jewry. The situation as presented in this book is not encouraging. Zionism is an ingredient in the body politic but it is not very vital. It is stated that no more than 30 per cent of London Jews make regular contributions to the Joint Palestine Appeal. Between 1948, (when immigration to Israel was opened up), and September 1953, 2,473 Jews left Britain to take up permanent residence in Israel. More than half of these came during the first eight months of the period, apparently having waited some time for their permits. Hence it is concluded that "population loss through emigration to Israel can be disregarded in estimating trends in the Anglo-Jewish population." (Neustatter).

Professional Aliyah

If it is true, as the same contributor concludes, that "after the passage of some time, little may be left that is distinctly Jewish in this country," then it is sad that a more serious attempt is not made to save for Israel a larger proportion of an intellectually and commercially virile community, which may soon be lost to Jewry. Israel needs badly academic and professional people of all kinds. In Britain, while less than one person in 100 is a Jew, one out of every 28 university students is a Jew. It is not surprising, therefore, that "the number of Fellows (of the Royal Society) of full Jewish parentage is more than five times that which their proportion to the general population would justify." (Dr. Redcliffe N. Salaman.)

Perhaps the publication of these statistics will produce more intensive efforts on the part of the local authorities, in conjunction with the British Zionist Federation, to bring to Israel a sizable part of the Jewish professional population, before we sorrowfully write "Finis" to the grand history of British Jewry. *ELIAS M. EPSTEIN*



DAVID WITTMAN: Old Stairway Leading From The Old City to Hadar Hacarmel. From the artist's recently published album, "10 Pictures of Old Haifa."

Memories of Thomas Mann

By FRANGO

It was one of Thomas Mann's rare failures that perhaps saved my life. When I was ordered to leave Poland in 1938, because as a very young man I had adopted German citizenship, Thomas Mann wrote to the Polish P.E.N. Club urging them to exert their influence on my behalf. His letter was of no avail: I left Poland and was spared the Nazi holocaust.

I first met Thomas Mann in 1927, when he was a guest of the same club as I in Warsaw. Four years later, I was privileged to be his and his wife Katia's guest at their summer home at Nidda, (near Memel) Lithuania, which was confiscated by the Nazis in 1939. The two eldest of his six children, Klaus and Erika, were also there. The two youngest, Bibi and Maedi, were the originals of his beautiful story, "Disorder and Early Sorrow."

WISDOM OF THE HEART

"Blest with blessing from the heavens above and from the depths beneath." Jacob, the father, pronounced this blessing upon Joseph's head. It was not a wish that he might be blessed, but a statement that he was so, and a wish for his happiness. And for me it is the most compendious possible formulation of my ideal humanity. Wherever in the realm of mind and personality I find that ideal manifested as the union of darkness and light, feeling and mind, the primitive and the civilized, wisdom and the happy heart — in short, as the humanized mystery we call man — there lies my profoundest allegiance, therein my heart finds its home.

Let me be clear: what I mean is no subtilization of the romantic, no refinement of barbarism. It is nature clarified; it is culture; it is the human being as artist, and art as man's guide on the difficult path towards knowledge of himself.

From "What I Believe," by Thomas Mann.

While we young people went bathing in the mornings, Thomas Mann would sit in a deck-chair reading. I recall his reading Ortega y Gasset's "Revolt of the Masses."

Thomas was always at his good-humoured best after tea, when we rambled over the dunes. But we were especially favoured after dinner, when he would occasionally read to us a chapter from the Joseph tetralogy that he had written during that same day.

Intimate friends of the family where the writers Bruno Frank and Hans Reisiger, whom he called Reisi.

I remember one afternoon he wanted me to listen in to a broadcast from the Bayreuth festival. But then he added immediately: "But I forget; you're not a Wagnerian at all." He was, and his last public appearance in Germany was to read a paper on "The Suffering and Greatness of Richard Wagner," on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the composer's death.

I never saw him again after that visit to Nidda, but he and his wife Katia wrote me on several occasions, the last time just six weeks before his death. My friend Ehrhard Evers wrote to me from Lubeck, and the great German anti-Nazi writer and musician, Hans Henny Jahnn, and Thomas and Katia Mann added their greetings. Thomas Mann had returned to Lubeck, his birthplace, to receive the Freedom of the City in honour of his 80th birthday.

Thomas Mann visited this country in 1930, I think, in connection with the "Joseph" story, but didn't see much of the country because he came down with malaria; his son Klaus was staying with me at Katowice then.

Unlike his late elder brother Heinrich, Thomas was not much of a political writer, nevertheless, as a great humanist he fought the coming of the so-called Third Reich with the greatest courage. This is evidenced by the paper, "Goethe as Representative of the Civic Age," which he read before the Prussian Academy of Arts in 1932, on the occasion of the centenary of Goethe's death.

His paper on Wagner, which I mentioned above, was given in the Auditorium Maximum, Munich University, on February 10, 1933. He then left for a tour abroad so that when, the following month, the Third Reich was proclaimed, he was beyond reach of the Nazis.

Erika was brave enough to return one night in secret to Munich, where her parents had their home, at 1, Poschinger Street, to rescue the manuscript of "The Tales of Jacob," the first of the Joseph volumes. Erika had been an actress, and I recall her starring in a performance of her father's rarely staged play, "Fiorenza," written in 1905. This was in the Bielsko (Bielitz) German Theatre in, I think, 1929.

In his self-imposed exile Zurich, Thomas Mann fearlessly edited an anti-Nazi literary monthly, *Mass und Wert*. Katia Mann wrote to me in 1937 expressing her fear that her husband was expending too much of his energy on this journal at the expense of his health and peace of mind. When he went to America in 1938 his second son, Golo, became the editor.

It was about 1923 that Thomas Mann published as a booklet the only novel he left in fragmentary form, "The Confessions of Felix Krull the Swindler." The Querido Verlag of Amsterdam published an enlarged edition of this work shortly before the Second World War. Friends and admirers of the great writer often asked when he would complete it, but some superstitious folk, including myself, were afraid of what would happen were he to return to this task.

But during this year Part I of Felix Krull appeared. Thomas Mann had to interrupt work on the second part to write an admirable essay in honour of the 150th anniversary of Schiller's death, which was recently read by the author in both East and West Germany, a rare performance indeed.

The title of a volume of Thomas Mann's essays, "Suffering and Greatness of the Masters," could describe his career. Nevertheless, he had the rare fortune of being able to work until the last hours of his long, rich life, dictating to Katia, who was his only secretary.

He seemed to me a symbol of the invincibility of the human spirit.

Story of a Collection

By MENAHEM HURWITZ

Although the systematic collection of autographs dates back some 300 years, no collection of a specifically Jewish character existed until the 1890's when, by chance, young Abraham Schwadron (now Sharon) sat reading Guedemann's "Law and Life of the Jews in the West during the Middle Ages." Dr. Moritz Guedemann, who was the Chief Rabbi of Vienna, was hard put to explain a certain passage in the document which he had introduced and had put a question mark next to it. Schwadron found an acceptable explanation and sent it from his obscure townlet in Galicia to the author in the metropolis. A reply to his letter arrived, saying that he had hit the nail on the head and that the question mark was no longer necessary. Signed: Guedemann.

This was Schwadron's first autograph.

Receiving a letter from so renowned a personality excited the lad not a little, and he began to interest himself in how other famous personalities wrote, how they signed their names, and what they looked like.

Birth of an Idea

At first, Schwadron was deeply engrossed in collecting for its own sake. But one day a few years later, he happened to be reading up on "Autographs" and noted with interest that the National Library in Paris and the British Museum housed enormous autograph collections. An idea struck him. "You must," he said to himself, "found such an enterprise for the Jewish people." Since the idea of a museum or even a national library was then a distant dream, Schwadron decided that he would simply have to create an institution devoted to the collection of autographs and portraits of famous Jews.

Now he had a clearly defined aim. He would have to speed up the pace of collecting, and to this end he began to contact well-known Jews by mail, asking them to contribute their signatures to his "album" (it would have been an exaggeration to call it a collection). He worked hard at digging up addresses but in the long run the net result was poor. While he deemed himself fortunate in receiving replies from Theodor Herzl, Max Nordau, Mendele Mocher Sefarim and Georg Brandes, he knew that these, although weighty in themselves, left much to be desired as far as quantity was concerned (it should be mentioned in passing that in the first 30 years of activity in this field, Schwadron sent out over 65,000 letters).

Whenever he heard of an auction at an autograph dealer's Schwadron immediately asked for a catalogue, but how much could he acquire with the odd pennies at his disposal? This restricted state of his funds also forced him to face the problem of elimination: what to buy and what not to buy. It was not an easy choice, and one can well imagine with what pangs of regret he had to forgo possession of treasures for which he longed. And further, weighing the relative importance of the famous he had to ask who was more important, and who among the most important were Jews. Secluded as he was in his distant townlet, out of touch with the great wide world, and lacking all reference works on the subject, these were the problems with which he had to cope.

In 1900, when his collection had grown to some 200 items, a calamity befell him: his parents' home burnt down and with it his precious treasure. But undaunted, he began anew, and in the course of time the collection grew to 600. Then there was almost a repetition of the first calamity: World War I brought the Russians to his town; everything in his home was destroyed. But his collection was saved: he had given it to his sister some days before, and she had taken it with her to Vienna.

Schwadron soon became aware that the catalogues offered him nothing new and that there was only one way to increase his collection. He began making inquiries among the friends and relatives of celebrities in various places, and also began soliciting signatures from the famous himself. Some to whom he wrote, however, did not reply at all, and he had to send reminder after reminder. On the whole, the results were not encouraging, but he persisted in his quest with unusual doggedness and determination.

The Collection Today

In 1926, Abraham Schwadron came to this country and made a gift to the Jewish National and University Library of his entire collection. Today, this collection numbers over 11,000 autographs and 6,000 likenesses of famous personalities, among whom, choosing at random, are such names as Rabbi Joseph Caro, Moses Mendelssohn, Moses Montefiore, Benjamin Disraeli, Popper-Lynkeus, Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy Heinrich Heine, and Henri Bergson. We find in the collection the original of N. H. Imber's "Hatikva," the original manuscripts of Einstein's "General Theory of Relativity," "The Generalized Theory of Gravitation" and other scientific autographs of his, as well as 22 autographs of other Nobel Prize Winners. According to a report of the Survey Commission of the Hebrew University, future historians of Jewish cultural life as well as of Jewish graphology will find in this collection a wealth of material which will greatly assist them in their researches.

Schwadron cherishes the ideal of an urgently needed enterprise: an Institute of Jewish Biography to be attached to the Jewish National and University Library, which would publish a General Jewish Biography and also, basing itself on his collection, a Register of autographs of leading Jewish personalities wherever they may be, together with a General Jewish Iconography.

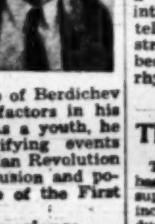
Of the hundreds of articles written in 21 languages on the Schwadron Collection, the appreciation penned by the late Dr. A.S. Rosenbach and published in "The New York Times" is perhaps the most pointed (Dr. Rosenbach at the time was the world's greatest bibliophile and rare-book dealer and president of the Jewish Historical Society of America).

"Occasionally," Dr. Rosenbach wrote, "one finds an individual whose life falls with almost unbelievable precision into the time-worn plot of the poor but honest boy who, after struggling with manifold misfortunes, achieves his life's goal. Just such a picturesque tale lies behind one of the most romantic collections in the world—the Schwadron Autograph and Portrait Collection of Jewish Notables in the Hebrew University Library in Jerusalem."

HEBREW WRITERS' GALLERY

YITZHAK SHENHAR

There is almost no sphere in Hebrew literature which Yitzhak Shenhar has left untouched, and his prolific pen has penetrated the world of poetry, the story and drama, to say nothing of translations and editing. With blunt simplicity and candour, he has gone far in his endeavour to help expand the limits of the Hebrew language and to render it more flexible.



Fifty years old, tall and slender, and by no means a recluse, brimming over with life and energy, Shenhar has a keen eye for the problems of the day and questions of social import. His birth at Proskurov, his arrival in Eretz Yisrael some 30 years ago and his genealogy, dating back to Rabbi Yitshak Leib of Berdichev are all important factors in his makeup and art. As a youth, he witnessed the terrifying events attending the Russian Revolution as well as the confusion and pogroms in the wake of the First World War.

Variety of Experience

It was during those formative years of his life that he came to Eretz Yisrael and passed through the various stages of trials and tribulations of the *halutz* period. But if life was difficult, it still had compensations to offer, for it helped to sharpen his powers of observation in the face of the different communities of the Diaspora gathered together in this country: the old *Yishuv* and the new, immigrants from the East and Europe, life in town and settlement. And lastly, at the base of his soul there lay ensconced that wonderful quality which he inherited from the Berdichever Rabbi: an abiding love for the Jewish people and a tendency to mitigate or even ignore its faults.

In life as in literature, Shenhar is a realist in the main, grasping the cardinal and vital and shunning the abstract and illusory. He does not tend towards pessimism, though he insists upon portraying man in his loneliness, his difficulties of adjustment and his struggling efforts to strike root in the country. Even his tales of civil war and blood-curdling events in the Ukraine, as expressed in "Basar vaDam," do not overwhelm us with fear through exaggerated descriptions; one seems to sense a certain artistic distance in them.

Poetic Humanism

His stories dealing with life in Eretz Yisrael, such as "MeEretz l'Eretz," "Yamim Y'daberu" and another series of tales still to be collected, are expressions of love and forgiveness. His heroes, distant from the seething public cauldron, draw up their accounts secretly, solitarily, patiently, and accept the sands and the stony hills without rebellion. They are alone to the point of pity; nevertheless, we are pleasantly surprised by the light which breaks from the crags of his tales like wells of fresh water in the heart of the desert. The strain of poetry in his style and his method of description has gone far to soften even the atrocities, the sufferings and the wanderings which are the lot of the seven refugees in "B'shiva Drakhim" who have gone out on their long trek and only one of whom arrives at his destination.

It is the quiet, idyllic and comfortable atmosphere running through his stories and the richly coloured pictures which captivate the imagination that constitute the main force in Shenhar's tales. He is a lyrical narrator who has refreshed the Hebrew novel by elevating it to a delicate art. He has injected into the art of the Hebrew storytelling an epical-harmonious strain, a feeling for restraint and beauty, and a new and vibrant rhythm. *HAIM TOREN*

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

One of the outstanding classics of the 20th Century which has exerted a great influence on the writers of our times and blazed a new trail in story-telling is James Joyce's **Dyokno Shel Ha'aman k'Ish Tzair** (Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man, Hebrew by Daniel Doron and Avraham Yavin, Am Oved, IL3.400). The comprehensive introduction and notes are by Meir Mindlin.

The eternal and dramatic contest for world hegemony between man and the insect is the burden of **Zikhronot Entomologiyim** (Entomological Memories, from the French by Hayim Ben Avraham, Am Oved, IL2.900). These are only selections from the important work by Jean-Henri Fabre, that inimitable observer of Nature.

The doctor's ante-room may be small, but a large number of people file in and out during the day. All types and manner of men might come together in it at any given hour, and a study of these varieties is given in **Hadar Harofe** (Consultation Room, Hebrew by Miriam Bernstein-Cohen, Hamatmid, IL3.250) by Frederic Loomis, M.D.

Har Hazahav (Gold Mountain, translated by Moshe ben Menahem, Am Oved, IL1.800) is a collection of selected legends for the young. We are not told from where these legends were culled or who were their originators.

A picture of Jews in Spain during the Middle Ages is given in a discussion of **Yehuda Halevi,** (Mahbarot l'Sifrut), the poetic genius of his time.

Rabbi Shlomo Yosef Zavin has collected, collated and arranged **Sippurim Hasidiyim** (Hassidic Tales, Avraham Zioni, IL7) in accordance with the portion of the week. He has adapted these stories for easier reading, but has been careful not to make unnecessary alterations in the text.

A book for the young which adults enjoy is the best test of its interest and attractiveness. **Boker Hadash** (A New Morning, Sifriyat Poalim, IL4-) by Reuven Kritz is the story of a group of boys and girls at work and play in a *kibbutz*, the central figure and hero of the piece.

Rosh Hashana is not far off and new calendars are on the market. **Luah Omanut** (Art Calendar, Sifriyat Poalim, IL1.600) contains an art and literary section in addition to information of general interest; and Lion the Printer has issued three: **Luah l'Yaldei Yisrael** (Calendar for Israel Children IL1.600), **Luah Tmunot Yisrael** (Calendar of Israel Pictures, IL1.600) and **Luah Omanuti Yisraeli** (Israel Art Calendar, IL3.750). *M.H.*

. . . and Foreign

Nathanael West's **Miss Lonelyhearts** (Avon, 325 pruta) carries on its cover so many ecstatic notices from great critics — "The New York Times," the "Herald Tribune," John Dos Passos — that I must advise readers to disregard my own opinion that the book is too feeble for words. For my taste — but of course I repeat that the others must be right — West's little book has no interest, no character, no thought and hardly any pages, which could have given it some use.

Another notable failure is Paul Monash's **Hellbound** (Avon, 325 pruta). An unpleasant and weak Faust character falls for the diabolical schemes of a modern novel Mephistopheles; instead of dying, the new Marguerite has an abortion. Personally, I prefer Goethe's and Marlowe's versions of the legend.

Ewen Montagu's **The Man Who Never Was** (Avon, 325 pruta) is a most interesting and exciting record of one of the most successful Intelligence stunts of World War II. Montagu was one of the creators of Major Martin, Royal Marine, who gave the Nazis posthumous advice on the need to defend Sardinia and Greece instead of Sicily — advice which Hitler apparently believed was good long after the conquest of Sicily was under way. Recommended.

Jack Weeks' **I Detest All My Sins** (Dell, 455 pruta) is an honest although stereotyped realistic novel. It is interesting throughout, the characters are alive and their story gripping. It is a pity that it is not slightly more subtle.

Jose Shercliff's biography of **Jane Avril of the Moulin Rouge** (Macrae Smith, IL4.550) describes a remarkable and courageous woman. It is to be regretted that the reproductions of Toulouse-Lautrec's works are not in colour.

The Loves of Carmen (Pocket, 325 pruta) carries on the cover a glamorous picture of Rita Hayworth, but the story is still that of Prosper Merimee. Bantam has re-issued two of the early, and excellent, thrillers by Graham Greene — **Orient Express** (325 pruta) and **The Man Within** (325 pruta).

New World Writing No. 7 (Mentor, 650 pruta) contains much that is good and more that is incomprehensible. There is a great deal of modern poetry and articles about modern poetry — the letters from Dylan Thomas to Oscar Williams are distressing in their revelations of the poet's humiliations. On the whole, the collection is up to standard.

The Cardinal selection, the **Pocket Book of Modern Verse** (650 pruta) is excellent, and must be bought by anybody brave enough to tackle latter-day poetry. *PHILIP GILLON*

A QUESTION OF ATOMIC ETHICS

THE ACCIDENT. By Dexter Masters. — Knopf, New York, 1955. 406 pp. $4.-

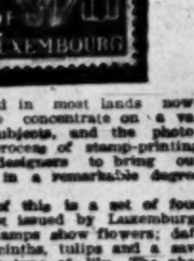
Though it treats happenings as far back as 1946 — a century ago, it seems—this novel is very topical in view of the important negotiations now going on. For it tells of the town where the first atom bombs were made — a town which is still feverishly at work.

It is a beautiful book, but far from pleasant. Yet it holds you from the first page to the last. It tells the true story of a young American-Jewish atom scientist who worked under Dr. Oppenheimer at Los Alamos. Louis Slotin was his name, and almost a year after World War II had ended he died pitifully, suffering for eight long days, knowing well what was coming to him. He need not have died; he was young, in love, successful and happy and did not want to die. But military red tape is even worse than civilian—though nine months previously a colleague had died the same way, also in an experiment involving nuclear chain -reactions, and Slotin had begged again and again that in future such experiments be handled by remote control, yet things went on as before. When Slotin died, they lost an important man, far more important than the first victim — and today the experiments are made by remote control. Moreover, Los Alamos Station is now under exclusively civilian control.

The novel as such has grave faults. Loose threads are left hanging here and there; some of the flashbacks are clumsy and inserted in unsuitable places; the argument against bomb-making is never properly sustained. I wish intensely that every person capable of reading this psychologically subtle and delicately told story would read it. I quote one passage. An American pathologist is speaking, somewhat uninhibitedly, because he has been drinking. And he has been drinking because he hates himself. And he hates himself because he has come to Los Alamos while his subject is still alive to be on the spot for the necessary post-mortem, which gives the best results immediately after demise. He feels like a vulture waiting for his prey to die.

"All this science is very useful and has made us what we are today — though not entirely! Does it give you pause that virtually all science that went into this project came from Europe? Not just most of it, but virtually all. I pause. I pause. I yield to no man in my admiration of the tool-users, but all heads and no head makes somebody a dull boy, or will some day. Poor Louis. He was a little island of something we need more of.... Don't tell me science is serving people. You haven't been practising science out here anyway. Been in the manufacturing business. Nothing wrong with tools. All scientists are tool-users. But there's a difference between just using tools and understanding them." *P.A.*

Stamp of the Week



The trend in most lands nowadays is to concentrate on a variety of subjects, and the photogravure process of stamp-printing helps the designers to bring out the detail in a remarkable degree of clarity.

Typical of this is a set of four stamps just issued by Luxemburg. All four stamps show flowers: daffodils, hyacinths, tulips and a savage-looking type of lily. The photogravure process prints them all looking as natural as they would do in your own garden.

The daffodils in the stamp reproduced here are especially well defined. And for lovers of flowers who are also philatelists, this new set is good value at 2/4d.— the price in London.

Luxemburg, it must be noted, puts out a considerable number of new stamps each year and makes a nice profit from them. There are variety and quantity in plenty. But this does not make for good investment. Still, the new flower stamps are a work of art in their own humble way. — *J.A.A.*

Last week Schiller's name was given here as Johann, instead of Friedrich. His full name was Johann Christoph Friedrich, though he is usually known as Friedrich of course. Of the two readers who wrote in about it, one accused us of changing his name to [illegible]

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The Greek Way of Life

The June issue of "The Atlantic" has an exceptionally fine 72-page supplement devoted to Greece, which includes poems, stories, art reproductions and essays on Greek character and landscape. An excerpt from Nikos Kazantzakis's long sequel to Homer's Odyssey makes one look forward eagerly to the promised appearance of the whole work in English translation. In addition to the well-known poets Capetakenis, Seferis, Elytis and Cavafis, there are others less familiar or unknown to English readers.

The vividly dramatic story of the 'bryha'

"דרכי סתר"

The Secret Roads

By Jon and David Kimche

Out in Hebrew Early in September.

Translation by Aharon Amir.

Mr. David Ben-Gurion

has written a special foreword for the Hebrew edition.

★

Published by THE JERUSALEM POST.

Place orders with your book dealers now.

Life and Letters

T.L.S. on Hebrew Literature

The "Times Literary Supplement" special issue (of August 5), dealing with the state of literature in the world, devotes almost a whole page to Hebrew literature. The article is quite unsatisfactory, and by making a flying survey of the past 100 years or so, inevitably creates a blur in the mind of the reader — it would have been more fruitful to concentrate on certain aspects and writers, instead of trying to cover the whole field so superficially. Nor does the anonymous author display very discriminating taste or expert knowledge. One unenlightening sentence each is devoted to Bialik and Tschernihovsky. Yehuda Burla certainly has his merits, but could hardly be called the most original writer of today. The author of the article is "surprised" by Hayim Hazaz's recent saga of a Yemenite Jew ("Ya'ish"), apparently unaware that Hazaz has written an earlier novel, as well as stories, on Yemenite subjects. S.J. Agnon, the greatest living Hebrew writer, and one who would (if adequately translated), easily take his place in the front rank of world literature, is dismissed in one sentence, after G. Shoffman and Devora Baron! Agnon's Hebrew is characterised as Mediaeval, whereas it is Mishnaic of course — rather like saying Chaucer wrote Elizabethan English.

Israel in Afrikaans

Mr. Solomon H. Steckoll, the Middle East correspondent of the Johannesburg "Sunday Express," has written a book on Israel in Afrikaans called "In the Footsteps of the Prophets," and it is now being printed in South Africa. It will be the first book on Israel in the language, since the only two other books on Jewish subjects in Afrikaans are the Bible and the Jewish Prayer Book (Sidur).

The book is divided into four parts: (1) Description of the country as background of the Bible. (2) The life of modern Israel, stressing the biblical connections. (3) Called "The Old" — about pre-biblical and post-biblical Palestine, and the Jews' recurrent efforts to return. (4) Called "The New" — from Herzl to the Declaration of Independence.

There is a fine literature in Afrikaans (which derives from Dutch), and it has tended to retain its own character, since very few books are translated into it. It is especially strong in poetry, and one of the outstanding Afrikaans poets is a Jewess, Olga (Kirsch) Gillis, who now lives in Israel, at Rehovot.

South African writers whose native tongue is English, (F.T. Prince, William Plomer) have generally settled in England.

YOUNG WIZO INVITES YOU
to attend the **MOONLIGHT PARTY**
at the Ramat Aviv Hotel, on Wednesday, August 31, at 8.30 p.m., in aid of
"YOUNG LADIES' HOSTEL." JERUSALEM.
Tickets (IL.3 per couple) sold by members of Young Wizo or at the Wizo offices. 8 Beth-Hashoeva Lane, Tel Aviv.

A TRIP TO THE MOON!
Whom will you take along? Most certainly a Photo Brenner Camera, and I'm sure you'll take very beautiful and interesting snapshots, for which fantastic prices will be paid here. Get that camera at once at:
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31 PER HECHALUTZ HAIFA

Today's Postbag

THE WEATHER

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	32	17	32	27
Tiberias	29	25	35	24
Haifa Port	33	24	30	29
Netanya	29	22	29	26
Tel Aviv Kirya	34	21	31	31
Tel Aviv Port	34	23	28	28
Lydda Airport	44	19	33	31
Jerusalem	30	13	27	27
Beersheba	37	15	35	33
Eilat	35	26	39	39

*A) Humidity at 2 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

* * *

"ATAR," A GROUP of 250 college-age young people who claim to have no party affiliation, have sent a telegram to the Minister of Education, protesting against the "trend of giving clerics a preponderant in secondary education."

* * *

THE TEL AVIV Traffic Police have requested all persons whose property has been retained in connection with traffic accidents to call for their belongings as soon as possible.

* * *

PRIMARY SCHOOLS and kindergartens will reopen on September 5 at 8 a.m., the Ministry of Education and Culture announced yesterday. Secondary schools and teachers seminars will reopen on September 4.

More Attention To Aliya in U.S.

LYDDA, Thursday.—The Zionist Organization of America and other Zionist groups in the U.S. are beginning to pay particular attention to emigration from the U.S. to Israel, Dr. E. Neumann, member of the Jewish Agency Executive and chairman of its Education Committee in the U.S. said on arrival today to take part in the meeting of the Zionist General Council. The chances for such emigration are better, he said, since the Israel Government has announced its readiness to make special concessions to newcomers from the West.

Dr Neumann was of the opinion that the main subjects of the Zionist Council should be increased emigration from North Africa and the expansion of educational activities in the Diaspora. *(Itim.)*

'Junior' Civil Servants Start Taking Action

Civil servants in Grades 7-16 employed in the Prime Minister's Office met yesterday in Jerusalem to protest their non-inclusion in salary increases proposed in the Guri Report.

The civil servants' committee is to contact similar committees from other ministries and government departments with a view to setting up one central "serious committee" to press for higher salaries.

Also sharply criticised was the alleged inactivity of the Civil Servants Union, in limiting its main action to obtaining increases for Grades 1-6.

DATA ON SALARIES OF GOV'T OFFICIALS

Data prepared by the Central Bureau of Statistics demonstrating that the real salaries of senior officials have decreased in the past 15 to 20 years, while salaries of lower officials had increased over the same period, had a decisive influence on the Guri Committee in its report, it was learned from economic sources in Jerusalem yesterday. By comparing salaries of Jewish Agency officials in 1939 with Government grades 7-15 in 1955 (c-o-l allowance included), the real wages showed a rise of 150 per cent, while real salaries of the higher administrative officials decreased by approximately 60 per cent. An even more striking contrast was offered by a comparison with Mandatory salaries.

FIRE DESTROYS OLD SYNAGOGUE IN TURKEY

ISTANBUL, Thursday (INA). — One of the oldest synagogues in Turkey was completely destroyed in a fire at the small town of Mustafae, near Bura. All the books and religious articles were burned.

Nazi Experiments Called 'Return to Paganism'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Prof. Henri Baruk, the famous French psychologist, called "experiments" performed on humans by Nazi or any other doctors or "scientists" a "return to paganism." He was speaking at a reception held in his honour by Dr. M. Dvorjetzki, a former inmate of Nazi camps, who had devoted recent years to fighting experiments as practised by Germans on Jews. Dr. Dvorjetzki is the only surviving physician of the Vilna Ghetto.

In psychology, Prof. Baruk said, the age-long struggle between pagan Hellenism and monotheistic Judaism was evident at this moment. "The psychology of the future must be that of the Jews." Psychologists, (who, incidentally used names from Greek mythology) had divided human reactions into compartments, as if there were no relation between them, and between the body in which the psychic phenomena took place. "It is a fundamental weakness of the Christian theoreticians that soul is totally unrelated to body," Prof. Baruk declared.



SILO— The newly-built Dagon silo at Haifa Harbour, which was used in a test operation, yesterday. A 180-metre conveyor bridge extends from the elevator to the quayside.
—Photo by Muhlstock

Grain Unloaded into Haifa Silo As Dispute Temporarily Solved

Jerusalem Post Bureau

HAIFA, Thursday. — The discharge of grain from the American freighter, s.s. Marmacoak, by the elevators of the Dagon Harbour Silo Company, began here this evening after the 36-hour three-way dispute between Dagon, the Port Authority and the United Port Services Company was temporarily settled by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry representative, Mr. A. Eisenberg, this morning.

He proposed that the Dagon equipment in the ship's holds (the suction pipes through which the grain is pneumatically taken from the hold and carried into the elevator) should be operated by Dagon personnel, while stevedores of the U.P.S. company would help them. The proposal was accepted by Dagon for the trial period of operation "without prejudice to its confirmed rights to carry out all grain unloading operations."

The Port Authority which first had issued instructions that the Dagon equipment aboard ship should be handled by U.P.S. men, "during the trial period," this afternoon reversed its stand after consultation with the Ministry of Transport and agreed to let Dagon handle its own equipment.

The Port Director, Mr. Amos Landman, wrote to Dagon this morning that the shipboard equipment of Dagon was to be operated by U.P.S. "in order to complete the trial run of the new equipment without waiting for a decision in principle whether or not stevedoring is to be included in the services provided by the Dagon Company." (Mr. Landman today left for Europe).

'No Dispute With Dagon'

A U.P.S. spokesman said in reply to inquiries by a Kol Yisrael correspondent that "it had no dispute with Dagon, and that it was too early to make a statement." This morning, U.P.S. still rejected the proposal of the Ministry of Commerce representative, but it appeared to have reconsidered the matter later in the day.

Dr. Reuven Hecht, Dagon Director, who is confined to hospital with a virus infection, expressed in a bedside interview his astonishment that U.P.S. should have put forward "a spurious claim in defiance of Dagon's clearly stated concessionary rights."

"In September, 1952, the very same issue had arisen with regard to temporary grain unloading equipment," Dr. Hecht said. Then, the Minister of Justice and the legal adviser to the Ministry of Transport found that we had a clear title to all unloading of bulk grain in Haifa Port. If that holds true with regard to temporary equipment, how much more so with regard to the completed silo."

He expressed the fear that U.P.S., after the success of its "pressure tactics" in the Kishon Harbour, would try similar means, including labour disputes, to force its way into the Dagon Company as well. "The Dagon Company is proof that a private enterprise with foreign capital can succeed in Israel."

Pasteurized Milk Sells Like Hot-cakes

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Tel Aviv housewives quickly snapped up the limited quantities of bottled, pasteurized milk which appeared in some shops here today. Inspectors of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Ministry of Health inspected the production process in the highly modern and gleaming Tnuva plant, which in the first stage will put out about 1,300 litres daily. Bottled cream, *lebaniya* and other bottled milk products are produced in this plant.

A new building which will concentrate on pasteurized milk production is still under construction and should be completed in about a year.

Bakers Issue Ultimatum To Commerce Minister

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The "Actions Committee" of the bakers' organizations has issued an ultimatum to the Minister of Commerce and Industry, demanding that he meet their demands before the bakeries take "extreme steps."

At a meeting of the Actions Committee, it was claimed that the bakeries are now unable to purchase flour or cover their most elementary expenses. The bakers demanded the implementation of the section of the Bread Committee's report granting them credit. The release of funds from this year's Development Budget for the renovation of their machinery was also demanded.

The Actions Committee will meet again next week to discuss the "unrealistic assessment" by the Income Tax Commissioner, which allegedly does not take into account the increase in expenses during the past year.

Kollek to Be Chief Of Tourist Centre

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Mr. Teddy Kollek, present Director General of the Prime Minister's Office, is expected to be appointed Director of the Tourist Centre by the Cabinet on Sunday, in addition to his present post, it was learned from Government circles yesterday.

The Government is also planning to transfer the jurisdiction over the Centre from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to the Prime Minister's Office. Among the new personnel expected in the Centre are Mr. Y. Beham, former Secretary of the Ministry of Finance, and Administrative Director of the Economic Advisory Staff and Mr. M. de Shalit, deputy Director General of the Prime Minister's Office. Mr. E. A. Eser, present Director, is not expected to continue at the Centre.

Industrial Production Index Prepared

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Central Bureau of Statistics has published the first Industrial Production Index, Professor R. Bachi, Director of the Bureau, announced at a press conference yesterday.

The lack of such an index has long been felt, Professor Bachi said, and while other indicators of Israel's economy are still to be prepared, this Index is a considerable achievement. It will be used for various economic studies, and the cooperation of the many firms who had helped prepare this work was appreciated by the Bureau.

Ther were numerous complications in its preparation, but with the 1954 industrial census, the Bureau had had enough facts with which to establish the Index.

By the end of 1954, the Bureau had the full data on employment, sales of produce and quantity of raw materials bought in 1954, and had decided on what sections of industry should be represented in the Index.

The main aim of the Index is to measure the trends in production, based on actual returns. In cases where these facts cannot be gathered, the Bureau was satisfied with calculating the production through the amount of raw materials used or the labour invested.

The Index is based on production in December, 1954, and until now data gathered have given a somewhat inexact picture. This will be overcome only with more facts that will come with time, and with the widening of the base to a full year. The Industrial Production Index rose to 130.8 by May.

U.N. OFFICIAL CALLS ON SHARETT

Mr. Philippe De Seynes, Assistant Secretary General of the U.N. was received by Prime Minister Sharett in his office in Jerusalem yesterday following Mr. De Seynes arrival in this country from Beirut where he held talks with Foreign Minister Hamid Franjiah. The U.N. Economic Department will shortly establish a regional office in Beirut to serve the Near and Middle East, according to an ANA report.

Pilot Cited For Ability

An Air Force flyer, Segen Shlomo Henig, was cited by the Chief of Staff yesterday for "outstanding flying ability and unusual presence of mind" when he successfully landed his plane despite a technical fault which disabled the wheel of the plane.

The incident occurred on a routine training flight when Segen Henig suddenly noticed that the plane failed to respond to the wheel. On contacting the control tower, he was given instructions to bail out unless he felt that he could land with the aid of the engine and joystick. After remaining aloft for 25 minutes at the risk of his life, he finally succeeded in landing and saving the plane.

Increase in Gov't Debt To Bank of Israel

The Government's debt to the Bank of Israel increased during July by more than IL.22m. according to the Bank's monthly balance sheet published yesterday. Total assets and liabilities rose by IL.30.8m to IL317.9m.

The increase in the Government debt, in part a result of slower receipt of revenue early in the fiscal year, is covered mainly by the increase in deposits of banks and other institutions. Another factor in the rise of Government indebtedness is the comparatively large share of the 1955/56 Development Budget already disbursed this year.

The balance sheet shows that advances to the Government increased by IL10m. to IL32.3m., and other Government accounts rose by IL7m. to IL12m. Government foreign currency deposits decreased by IL8.9m. to IL1m.

KADOORIE SCHOOL MONUMENT

TIBERIAS, Thursday. — The cornerstone-laying ceremony of a monument in memory of the 51 fallen student of the Kadoorie farm school took place here today, in the presence of Mrs. Rahel Ben-Zvi, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Y. Ephrati parents of the fallen and graduates. The boys fell in World War II, the War of Independence and in the fight against the British in Mandatory times. The monument was designed by Batya Lishansky, Mrs. Ben-Zvi's sister.

Winning $11,000 More In Quiz Not Worth While

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter). — The $64,000 question television show with the world's biggest audience, may become the "$20,000 guaranteed question" under a plan to offset tax demands on the top prize because of tax liability.

No competitor so far in this Columbia Broadcasting System Tuesday night programme has gone beyond the $32,000 question stage. The second $32,000 prize would leave the average contestant only an additional $11,000, tax experts say.

COAL. — A U.S. Government study said that Austria, Denmark, Portugal, and Italy, will have used up their coal supplies by 1980

Russians Challenge U.S.—to Volleyball

THE HAGUE, Thursday (Reuter). — The Russian Embassy here has surprised the whole Diplomatic Corps by challenging the American Embassy to a friendly game of volleyball.

A U.S. American Embassy spokesman confirmed that the Cultural Attache of the Soviet Embassy, Mr. J. K. Kitrev, had issued the challenge, and that it had been promptly accepted.

The match is scheduled to take place on Friday.

Never before have the Russians, who have the reputation for being the most reserved of all the diplomats, made such a gesture.

BASEBALL RESULTS

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter). — Results of Major League baseball matches played on Tuesday:

American League — Detroit Tigers 9, Cleveland Indians 5; Boston Red Sox 7, New York Yankees 1; Washington Senators v. Baltimore Orioles (postponed rain).

National League — New York Giants 5, Brooklyn Dodgers 1; Pittsburgh Pirates 6, Philadelphia Phillies 4; Chicago Cubs 3, Cincinnati Reds 2; Milwaukee Braves 11, St. Louis Cardinals 4.

Atomic Pills To Replace X-Rays

GENEVA, Thursday (Reuter).— When a patient visits his doctor in the future to complain about an ache in his back, he will probably be asked to take a radioactive pill instead of a bottle of medicine, it was forecast here today.

The amount of radioactivity in the pill will be minute. It will enable the physician to diagnose far more accurately than he can at present the exact cause of the pain and prescribe the correct treatment.

Dr. Willard Libby, Commissioner of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, made the prophecy to the press during the "Atoms for Peace" Conference here. He was discussing the development of radioactive isotopes, the by-products of nuclear fission.

But before the family doctor could use the pills, scientists and engineers had to invent more sensitive and cheaper instruments to detect radioactivity, Dr. Libby explained.

Cables in Brief

TELEVISION. — The Census Bureau estimated that in June of this year 32 million households in the U.S.—67 per cent of all those counted — had one or more television sets.

NYLON. — A paper company in New York has announced its first commercial production of nylon paper which would be priced competitively with rag paper. The company previously made the nylon paper in test quantities.

BATMEN. — The British Air Ministry has been asked to investigate charges that batmen of the Royal Air Force station at Halton, Buckinghamshire, are being used as housemaids for officers' wives.

HOLIDAY. — Queen Soraya of Persia arrived in Nice yesterday by air from Teheran for a short holiday on the French Riviera.

MINISTER. — President Eisenhower, on holiday in Colorado, has appointed Mr. Robert Thayer, a specialist on national security affairs, to be Minister to Rumania. He succeeds Mr. Harold Shantz.

PHONE. — The laying of the 2,000 km. deep water section of the first Transatlantic telephone cable was completed yesterday by the cable ship, Monarch, it was announced in London

ESTERHAZY'S VAST ESTATES RETURNED

VIENNA, Thursday (UP). — The multi-million-dollar holdings of the Hungarian Prince Paul Esterhazy, which were confiscated by the Soviets after World War II, were handed over to his personal representative today.

Esterhazy was convicted of treason in 1949 by Hungary. He was linked with Cardinal Mindszenty and is serving a 15-year prison sentence. His holdings in eastern Austria include 14,200,000 acres of rich farmland, tracts of forests, six castles and several industrial enterprises. The Russians confiscated his property as "German assets," claiming that the Esterhazys were knighted as German imperial counts in the Holy Roman Empire.

Playing-Card Smugglers Found

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A Transjordan ring of playing-card smugglers was discovered here recently, and four Arabs from a village in the South, and a Jew from Tel Aviv have been detained. The Inspection and Control Department of the Customs and Excise Division made the discovery.

The ring is also suspected of smuggling from Transjordan the razor blades, lighters, watches and rubber products which have flooded the Israel market recently.

The Inspection and Control Department became suspicious when goods which bore signs of having been smuggled appeared on the market three months ago. On being questioned, the salesmen all stated that they had been purchased from one particular Arab. On obtaining the number of the car reported to have carried the goods, an ambush was laid for the smugglers who were caught red-handed unloading 100 dozen packs of cards near the house of a merchant in Tel Aviv. The contraband was confiscated, and under questioning, the suspected smuggler admitted to having distributed the goods, but claimed that he had purchased them from a Beduin in the Negev.

Officials of the Department say that there is every reason to assume that the smugglers were in direct contact with Transjordan. The four Arabs are former Palestinians who fled the country, and who, under the reunion of families scheme, were allowed by Israel to return two years ago.

A search was made in the homes of the Arabs during the past few days in connection with drug smuggling. *(Itim.)*

Zimriya Singers Take Leave

Jerusalem Post Staff

HAIFA, Thursday. — After singing in all parts of the country during their 16 days here, 360 singers of choirs participating in the second Zimriya, left in the s.s. Artza and s.s. Golden Isles this morning. Last night, the choristers met together for the last time at a farewell party given by the Zamir organization at the Ramat Aviv Hotel. Altogether 650 persons embarked on the two ships that left for Marseilles.

For the most part, the singers were satisfied with their stay, and many, particularly of the American choirs, said they wished to find some way of returning. Several did not leave with their groups today, as they have extended their stay, "for another couple of weeks."

None were sorrier to leave than Cecily Laracy and Rita Meauley, the two non-Jewish members of the Dublin Musical Society. They told *The Jerusalem Post* that their visit had exceeded all their expectations. Miss Laracy said that she had been most impressed by the fantastic variety of scenery in such a small country and the striking "loyalty to the homeland" she had felt everywhere she went. Both she and Miss Meauley, from the land famous for its pretty "colleens," particularly mentioned the "beautiful girls you have in Israel."

On the other hand, Mr. Israel Weiner, the American composer, was disappointed that "Israelis completely ignored Jewish composers from abroad" and that he did not hear one "foreign melody" sung by Israel choirs during the Zimriya. "We are trying by learning Israel songs, to build a bridge between overseas Jewry and Israelis, but the Israelis are destroying it by not showing interest in our Jewish songs," he complained.

Mr. A. Propes, Director of the Zimriya, said he did not think that the melodies written by Diaspora composers were in keeping with the spirit of this country.

A "romance" between a member of the London Male Voice Choir and a girl in the Yugoslav choir, which started here during the first Zimriya, continued this year, and ended with their engagement being announced. The wedding will take place in London.

W.J.C. Executive Meets In Jerusalem

The possibility of contacting Jews in East Europe, the problems facing Jewry in North Africa, and a report on the Jewish communities in South America, especially Argentina, were discussed at a special session of the World Jewish Congress Executive yesterday in Jerusalem. Professor Arye Tartakower, head of the Israel branch, presided.

Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of the Congress, reviewed the situation facing world Jewry in the light of recent changes in the international scene, with special emphasis on North Africa and the possibility of establishing ties with Jews in the Soviet Union.



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with the *ISRAEL CHORAL GROUP under the direction of Mr. Zvi Caspi.*
Tickets now available at ZOA House.

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Sun. at 7.30 & 9.30 p.m. Weekdays at 5.30, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
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Jerusalem Premiere!
Glenn FORD — Julie ADAMS in an action packed of exciting adventure in Technicolor
The Man from the Alamo
Today Friday at 3.30 p.m.
Last Showing: DUAL ALIBI

EDEN 2nd week
M.G.M.'s gorgeous love-time musical by Sigmund Romberg
CINEMASCOPE
Ann BLYTH, Edmund PURDOM, John ERICSON, Louis CALHERN, S.Z. SAKALL and the voice of Mario LANZA
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Sun. at 10.30 a.m. Today at 3.30

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First prize in VENICE
First prize in CARLSBAD
and won the OSCAR in America
DER PROZESS
(THE TRIAL)
Ernst DEUTSCH ("The Third Man")
Jale MENDLE (Kibbutz Ein-Shemer)
Edith MEINEL. Friday!
GOLDEN KEY

ORGIL Tel. 81486
Airconditioned
FERNANDEL in an exciting & hilarious French Comedy
The Baker of Valorgue
(Le Boulanger de Valorgue)
Friday:
EDDIE CANTOR STORY

STUDIO Tel. 4055
Jerusalem Premiere
The picture with all the hilarious answers..... As warm and real as two people in love
Mother Didn't Tell Me
Dorothy McGuire—William Lundigan—June Havoc—Gary Merrill
Friday:
ONE SUMMER OF HAPPINESS

ORION Tel. 2914
CINEMASCOPE
The first pirate adventure in CinemaScope
LONG JOHN SILVER
(Technicolor)
Starring:
Robert NEWTON—Kit TAYLOR
Hebrew & French Subtitles.
Fox-Film

ORNA Tel. 4733
Genevieve
(Technicolor)
Starring:
Dinah Sheridan — John Gregson
Kay Kendel — Kenneth Moore
Music composed and played by Larry ADLER
Hebrew & French Subtitles.
No complimentary tickets or reductions.

RON Tel. 3104
Airconditioned
2nd week
Avant le Deluge
with: Marina VLADI
Hebrew & English subtitles
No complimentary tickets.

ZION HALL
Claudette Colbert — Jean-Claude Pascal — Gerard Philipe — Jean-Pierre Aumont —Jean Marais — Micheline Presle — Charles Vanel — Daniel Gelin — Orane Wellos — Tino Rossi
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In Glorious Technicolor
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Today Friday at 3.30 p.m.: COUNT THE HOURS

Haifa Cinemas
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Raspoutine
Pierre Brasseur, Ira Miranda, Milly Vitale
Eastman Color
In French
English & French Subtitles

EN DOR Tel. 3421
2nd week.
During the entire week
Riot In Cell Block 11
Neville Brand, Emil Meyer.
Hebrew and French subtitles
2 perfs. only at 6.45 & 9 p.m.
Sunday night one perf. only at 6.45 p.m.

ORLY, Central Carmel Tel. 81888
MARK TWAIN's
Million Pound Note
Gregory Peck, Jane Griffiths
Technicolor
Hebrew & French Subtitles
2 performances nightly at 6.45 & 9 p.m.

MORIAH Tel. 81477
GELOSIA
(Jealousy)
ERNO CARISA
English Subtitles

ORION Tel. 4820
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Alfred Hitchcock's
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THE DIAMANT QUEEN
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THE SAVAGE

AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 4017
Israel Premiere
CINEMASCOPE
VIOLENT SATURDAY
Victor Mature, Richard Egan, Stephen McNally
Fox Film in colour.

ORAN Tel. 4[illegible]
The Man Between
(Berlin Story)
James Mason, Hildegard, Claire Bloom (Limelight)

Tel Aviv Cinemas
Saturday: 8 and 10 p.m.
Weekdays: 4, 7.45, 9.45 p.m.
From Sat., Aug. 20

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Like the crack of a thousand six-guns . . . it lashes across the face of the West!
The Silver Whip
Rory Calhoun, Robert Wagner.

ARMON-DAVID Cinema Tel. 20954
Airconditioned
MIAMI STORY
Columbia Picture

CHEN Air Conditioned
Judy Holliday ("Born Yesterday") in a wonderful comedy
It Should Happen to You
with Peter Lawford and Jack Lemmon.
A Columbia picture

EDEN Open Air
Yvonne Sanson
In the great Italian picture
NOI PECCATORI
(We, the Sinners)

ESTHER Air Conditioned
Van Johnson, Tony Martin in M.G.M.'s musical hit
EASY TO LOVE
Color by Technicolor

MIGDALOR
3rd week
The Russian film
ANNA CROSS
by ANTON CHEKHOV
In Aefersyur

MOGRABI 2nd week
CINEMASCOPE
Doris Day — Robert Cummings
Lucky Me
Warner Bros.' ultra-modern musical

OPHIR Air Conditioned
4th week
Amedeo NAZZARI, Yvonne SANSON, Enrico OLIVIERI
Chi e Senza Peccato...
One of the best Italian productions of 1955.

ORION Air Cooled
2nd week
BARBARA STANWYCK — GEORGE SANDERS
In the thrilling detective drama
Witness to Murder

SHDEROT
Gregory Peck, Charles Laughton in
THE PARADINE CASE

TAMAR
FRANK SINATRA
This time in a dramatic part in
SUDDENLY
Co-starring Sterling Hayden
A "United Artists" release
Continuous from 9.45 a.m. to 5.45 p.m.

YARON Air Conditioned
8th week
Carla del Lauto Lea PADOVANI
POGGIO ROSE Massimo GIROTTI
"Roma Ore 11"
(On the Stroke of Eleven)

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Mira & Joseph Falkovich
cordially invite relatives, friends and acquaintances to the
Brith Milah
of their son which will take place on Monday, August 22, 1955, at 12 noon, at the Elisha Hospital, Mt. Carmel, Haifa.

Our beloved father, father-in-law and grandfather
Harry Wolfsohn
passed away in his 86th year.

Dr. Gerda Zondek, nee Wolfsohn, Prof. Hermann Zondek, Ruth Budd, nee Wolfsohn — Jerusalem
Dr. Franz Budd, Daniel Budd — New York

The funeral has already taken place.
Please decline kind condolence visits.

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Another Nicaragua-Costa Rica Crisis

'Caribbean Legion' Massing

By MARSHALL F. BANNELL

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, (NANA).

GUATEMALAN Embassy officials charge that the nebulous and mysterious Caribbean Legion is being regrouped here in Costa Rica and that its leader, General Miguel Angel Rameris, arrived here recently from Ecuador.

The Caribbean Legion is a semi-organized band of mercenary fighters and gunmen—exiles, adventurers, idealists and men wanted in their own country for various crimes which has operated in the central American and Caribbean area for years. Theoretically, they are devoted to the cause of overthrowing dictatorships but most observers believe that the amounts of money involved and promises of future lucrative political positions colour their idealism considerably.

If General Angel Rameris is now in Costa Rica, authorities here say they are unaware of it. But the head of the Legion is known to travel and operate under many aliases and apparently has no difficulty in obtaining forged passports, observers point out.

The General himself is a colourful figure who is reputed to be the best revolver shot in Central America. Originally, he was a native of the Dominican Republic but found himself at odds with the Dominican "strong man," Gen. Rafael Trujillo, and fled for his life. Where Rameris picked up the title of "general" in his travels, no one apparently knows. However, in innumerable Central American and Caribbean plots, revolutions and coups in which he has subsequently taken part, he had shown remarkable military ability in the type of jungle fighting used in this area.

In recent years, the Caribbean Legion has been remarkably quiet, General Rameris did lead a substantial group of Legionnaires who gathered in Costa Rica in 1948 and successfully fought against the exiting government here in a revolution led by the present President, Jose Figueres.

Shortly thereafter, he retired to Guatemala. During that period, an abortive attempt was made to invade the Dominican Republic by ships allegedly launched from Southern Cuba with large numbers of well-armed members of the Caribbean Legion on board. Prompt action by the Dominican military broke up the planned invasion and effort to overthrow General Trujillo's regime. Subsequently, it was charged by the Dominican Republic that the vessels used by the revolutionaries were actually owned by Guatemala and that the plot had been hatched by President Arevalo, who utilized the service of General Rameris and his Legionnaires.

When the pro-Communist Government in Guatemala threw in the sponge late in June, General Rameris and those Legion members who did not escape over the borders took political asylum in various Latin American embassies in the traditional manner. Several claimed asylum in the Costa Rican Embassy in Guatemala City and subsequently were transported to this country under a diplomatic safe conduct permit. General Rameris himself prudently took refuge in the Equadorean Embassy and later went to Quito on a similar diplomatic permit.

This year members of the Caribbean Legion came to light again here when foreign correspondents covering an invasion and revolt by Costa Rican political exiles attempting to overthrow the Figueres Government reported many known members of the Legion fighting on the side of the Figueres forces, some with officer's ranks. They were extremely shy about being interviewed or photographed at the front and the fact that the tough, hardy and well-armed men looked as though they would not hesitate to use their weapons on friend or foe made correspondents avoid irritating them.

If, as is charged by Nicaragua and Guatemalan embassy spokesmen, the Caribbean Legion is regrouping in force here and General Rameris actually is in Costa Rica, diplomatic observers agree that they are not here for their health. Their presence may be connected with the new crisis between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, which have never been good since President Figueres took office in 1953. Nicaragua charges that his regime "is again involved" in planning a plot against its President, Anostacio Somoza, who was ambushed by would-be assassins near Managua in April 1954.

Last month a Costa Rican, Fernando Quesada Marin, was removed from a commercial airliner at Mercedes Airport in Nicaragua while in transit from Tegucigalpa, Honduras, to San Jose, and jailed by security police. Nicaragua charged that he was involved in an assassination plot against General Somoza with a "notorious Costa Rican criminal who under an assumed name had arrived in Honduras with the deliberate intention of going later to Nicaragua to make an attempt on the life of President Somoza."

The official Nicaraguan press expanded the charges, identifying the "notorious criminal" as a convicted Costa Rican murderer, Carlos Jimenez Bailar, an expert gunman serving a life term. The newspaper, "Novadades," charged that Jimenez was released from prison in San Jose with the understanding that he would make an attempt on the life of President Somoza. The paper said he was then flown in a Costa Rican Government plane in company with "a trusted Figueres confidant," Frank Marshall, direct to Honduras. In Honduras he was met by Quesada Marin who guided him to the border, it is charged.

In San Jose, President Figueres and his Foreign Minister, Mario Esquivel, hastily called a press conference and denied any knowledge of an assassination plot. They did admit that a Government plane had taken Marshall direct to Honduras but said that Marshall, a real estate salesman with no official connection with the Costa Rican Government, had used the Government's plane instead of a regular commercial airline because he feared arrest if he should land in Nicaragua. As for Jimenez, he had "escaped" from prison but his present whereabouts were unknown.

President Somoza, obviously angry at the situation, charged in a press interview that Costa Rica was permitting the "worst elements" in Central America and South America to congregate in San Jose "including exile Guatemalan Communists, gunmen and murderers and political agitators."

At present there are an undisclosed number of Costa Ricans in prison here, in addition to Quesada Marin, including some who allegedly took part in the unsuccessful plot against President Somoza a year ago in April.

The present tense situation in this area makes the meeting of the regional Organization of Central American States, scheduled for August this year in Guatemala City, somewhat doubtful, according to diplomatic observers here. Although the organization has existed in name since 1951, only one meeting has been held and Guatemala did not attend. Subsequently, every time a meeting is scheduled in advance, an international incident between one or more of the five republics has occurred to force postponement.

THIS WEEK...

The Third Knesset was opened by the President and chose a Presidium of nine headed by Speaker Sprinzak who was re-elected without opposition and with only the Communists abstaining. Mr. Sharett's Government resigned, and the President invited Mr. Ben-Gurion to form a new Government after consultations with the representatives of all the parties except Herut, which objected to the procedure under which it was one of the last parties to be invited. The Sharett Cabinet is carrying on as care-taker until a new goverment is formed.

Foreign Affairs Progress was reported in talks with Jordan on a Commanders' Agreement, but the Israel-Egypt talks on Gaza Strip security were bogged down. Eric Johnston expressed hopes for a regional water agreement. The Israel-Egypt Mixed Armistice Commission failed to censure Egypt for a hand grenade raid on a house in Patish last month.

Labour The Cabinet accepted in principle the proposals of the Guri Commission to grant salary increases to senior civil servants. The Medical Association voted to intensify the state physicians' slow-down strike for higher pay.

Visitors The International Association of Jewish Choirs gave Zimriya performances throughout the country. The Israel Medical Association held its Third World Assembly. A trade union delegation from the United States arrived as guests of the Histadrut, and other visitors attended the opening of the HIAS hostel providing housing for scientists and technicians in Beersheba.

A STUBBORN PEST

Inflation possesses
A very loose brake,
The skin of a whale,
The vile of a snake.

Unable to gallop
It creeps on all-fours
And sneaks in through windows
When chased out of doors.

Let its stronghold be razed
To the ground, like old Troy...
And then we shall be
Inflated with joy.

ABRAHAM BIRMAN

Yesterday's Press

Settlers and the Drought

IF the Ministry of Agriculture, writes "Ha'aretz" (non-party), wants land settlement in the Negev to cease, then the course it is pursuing now is logical. The Negev farmers are doing their best to hold their own against the hostile elements and one might suppose that they should have the active backing of those who sent them out. Drought, the paper continues, is not an Act of God but a biennial visitor to these parts and it seems strange that no adjustments are made to tide the settlers across the bad years. The Negev settlers will be forced to leave their farms, though they have not intimated as much in presenting their latest demands or even threatened to stage a warning strike.

"Kol Ha'am" (Communists) is concerned with the same matter, stating that the farmer and the town dweller are natural partners and the latter has the interests of the former at heart. The Ministry of Agriculture should lose no time in acceding to the settlers' demands for a drought compensation grant, a deferment of repayment of loans, and cheap long-term credits.

The President and Herut

In the event of a clash between the Presidency and the prestige of a political party writes "Zmanim" (Progressive), the latter should show deference to the dignity of the former even if it has indeed been slighted. It should discreetly hold its peace rather than attempt to make capital of what it seems to be a slur. Those who had hoped that Herut's rise would lead to political maturity on its part have been sorely disappointed.

"Lamerhav" (Ahdut Ha'avoda) uses Herut's latest grievance as a springboard for an onslaught. "The second largest party" is avowedly anti-Labour and appeals to the lowest instincts to gain the support of the people whom it ultimately hopes to dominate for its own ends. It seems strange therefore, "Lamerhav" winds up, that both Mizrahi and the Progressives have recommended the inclusion of, Herut in the new Government.

"Hamodia" (World Aguda) expresses its chagrin at its exclusion from participation in three important Knesset committees, and attacks Mizrahi for being a partner to the "conspiracy," keeping the field clear for its own aggrandizement as champion of the Orthodox cause in the Government.

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) points out that Gurf's argument that the junior Government workers have more time than the seniors to take on outside work and thus round out their income is tantamount to tacit consent to outside work and to an admission that the salaries are insufficient. The paper finds the juniors' contentions justified.

Vocational Training

"Omer" (Histadrut) writes that there has been a resurgence of interest in vocational training of late and welcomes this as a good sign. This should now be followed up with an educational campaign, teaching parents the advantages of such training for their sons whom they send off at an early age to work in order to help balance the family budget.

"Hatzofe" (World Mizrahi), dwells on the need for speedy action to bring in the Jews from North Africa.

"Davar" (Histadrut) heartily welcomes the trade union delegation from the United States, saying that the better it becomes acquainted with our work and achievements, the more it will appreciate our movement and its undertakings.

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Readers' Letters

MEMORIAL OF THE 23

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Please allow me, before leaving Israel after a month's visit, to express my sincerest thanks to all institutions and private persons who made my journey possible and who assisted me in seeing so much of the country in so short a time.

I had visited the country once before in 1937. Where I remembered grey stones and barren hills there are now green plantations, cultivated fields and modern structures. During my first stay, Arab riots put a strain on everybody in town and country. Now, I could not fail to see the pride of basic freedom and achievement in so many people's faces, lined from past and present worries.

And this great change and development I consider, of course, the most wonderful memorial to my son, Ze'ev, who came to Kiryat Anavim as a pupil of Youth Aliya, helped to found Ma'ale Hahamisha and died the mysterious death of the "23" who set out on their naval mission in May, 1941, and never returned nor were heard of again. Many fell before them, and even more fell later on for the freedom of the State. Memorials of all kinds have been erected or are planned for most of the victims, — settlements or other localities bearing their names.

I have noticed with some wonder that apart from moving chapters in various books, the only common memorial for these first naval heroes of our new history is a small street named for them in a Haifa suburb. There is no ship or naval unit in their name, although to my scanty knowledge there is very little naval tradition in our national history. Years ago, there were plans to erect a naval school at Caesarea and a large monument at the entrance to Haifa Port, from which town they left on their fatal mission, and if I remember correctly certain funds had already been collected and some of the most prominent people were connected with these efforts. I certainly have no intention of criticizing, but I should be most grateful if somebody could tell me what came of all this.

I should also be much obliged to hear from family members or any other source if more light has been shed on that fateful operation or if this will never be cleared up. My son must have left many technical books and other private belongings when he set out from Jerusalem. I could never trace any of them, and should be happy to know that good use was made of them. Any information will be most appreciated.

Once again my sincerest thanks to all, and first and foremost to my friends at Ma'ale Hahamisha who put up a simple stone for Ze'ev in a most beautiful spot where desert became a garden.

Yours, etc.
HENNY ROTHMANN
New York, 190-06 A. 69 Ave. 2fb. 65 Flushing, L.I.

Ed. Note: A street in Jerusalem's Katamon is named for "The Twenty-three."

AUSTRIAN COURTS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In your paper today, Dr. H.A. Caro appeals to our people not to spend their holidays in Austria because Austrians are so anti-Semitic. I do not doubt that there are strong anti-Semites there, but I doubt whether there are more than in other countries.

He tells the story of a youngster who shouted "Juda verrecke!" in Austria and was acquitted by the judge. But at least he was brought to court. Would it necessarily happen in all other countries?

1) Austria withstood Nazi Germany alone from 1933 until 1938. Members of the present Austrian Government were persecuted by the Nazis.

2) The "vast majority" which applauded Hitler when he invaded Austria has never been counted and never will be. It is true that an immense crowd welcomed the Germans. Maybe there were 100,000 persons on the streets in Vienna in 1938, but this big number represents only five per cent of the city's population, a percentage which is characteristic for extreme parties.

3) The question of Reparations has been settled in the meantime. Austria started to pay indemnity earlier than Germany.

Yours, etc.
FRIEDRICH WEISZ
Haifa, August 10.

NEW BANKNOTES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I was unpleasantly surprised when I saw our new money. I have rarely seen anything so repelling.

If those responsible for the new bills do not know, it might be well to remind them that there exist in this country the Association of Israel Artists and Sculptors, an Association of Graphic Arts, and the Bezalel School which is educating first rate graphic artists. There are also experts in some departments of the Government. It is a great pity that the initiators of the new money did not get some professional advice from the above-mentioned institutions before they made their choice which completely lacks good taste, talent and common sense.

Yours, etc.
MIRON BIMA
Jerusalem, August 15.

WATER SUPPLY

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — How long must we continue to suffer shortages of water? It is a well known fact that the Jerusalem Municipality is in arrears to the Water Supply Company for debts accumulated from past years. Some say the previous Municipality was not managed well, but what about the present?

The water rate in Jerusalem is, I believe, excessive and higher than in any other country in the world. Why not try to find a solution towards paying the accumulated water debt? Perhaps every citizen could be taxed with a supplement to his monthly bill until such time as the debt is settled. With the present increased population of the city, the debt could be paid off quickly.

Yours etc.
ESTHER GOLDBERG HERZOG
Jerusalem, August 14.

"ILANSHIL"

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Please see to it that the enclosed IL50 reaches "Ilanshil." I was much moved by the item in your issue of today, telling of the remarkable work being done by Ilanshil for polio-stricken children.

I wish them success in their noble effort.

Yours, etc.
Mrs. ARCHIBALD SILVERMAN
Jerusalem, August 14.

HISTADRUT CENTRE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Referring to your correspondent's letter of August 3 on the subject of loudspeakers at ZOA House, I wish somebody authoritative enough would do something about the maddening sounds of shouting, speeches, etc., which are ruthlessly carried over the loudspeaker of the Beit Oranim Histadrut Centre on Mt. Carmel.

Yours, etc.,
"TORMENTED"
(Name and address supplied)
Haifa, August 4.

Oranim Centre Replies

Sir, — I take pride in the share the Oranim Histadrut Centre has taken in the political campaign for the Third Knesset. For your information, I must add that our grounds were hired out to all political parties for evening meetings, of which there were some 12 in all.

Furthermore, in addition to the usual police permit granted, the management addressed a circular to all neighbours explaining that such meetings would be held and asking them to hear with us the privilege of a public forum. Election day having passed, all has returned to normal.

Yours, etc.,
F. BODENHEIMER
Manager.
Haifa, August 10.

PAGE FERD'NAND

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Dear Sir,
You may skip
Stippleflip;
We demand
Ferdinand!

Yours, etc.
ZVI DORON
Jerusalem, August 16.

See bottom of page two. —Ed., J.P.

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Theatre Notes

Our Own Mickey S. Mossinsohn

Ohel presents Eldorado by Igal Mossinsohn. Directed by Menahem Golan. Settings: Genia Berger.

IGAL Mossinsohn has become adept in adopting foreign ideas to local use. His latest play, Eldorado, presented by the Ohel, is a who-dun-it in the Mickey Spillane tradition with the grosser brutalities watered down and substituted by a good resounding moral tone. Mr Mossinsohn is a prolific writer. To our young generation he is something of a god who turns out a never-ending stream of superman stories which keep them enthralled. These stories, known as Hasamba, deal with a group of clean-living, honest boys and girls who go from adventure to adventure detecting criminals, righting wrongs and facing untold dangers in order to wipe out wickedness, unfairness, dishonesty and treason. They step in where the police have failed and reform young criminals where the social worker has bungled. The Ohel presented a dramatization of some of the Hasamba episodes and it was a delight to look at the faces of the young people in the audience as they watched the fearless young heroes emerge triumphant from unheard-of dangers, with their white banner of fairness and justice flying high. Before the curtain falls the leader of Hasamba appeals to all of the young people in the audience to take under their wing some underprivileged boys and girls, and give them a chance to lead the good life.

Eldorado is a Hasamba for grown-ups, only here the problems of the underprivileged are not so easily resolved. The gang which hangs around the Eldorado cafe in the slums of Jaffa has not been redeemed by dauntless heroic youngsters. They have hardened into criminal types who enjoy little understanding on the part of the respectable community. They all run true to the type laid down by our best detective fiction.

There is Vovil (Hillel Neeman) the tough comedian who puts across some telling truths in uninhibited underworldese; the handsome poetic roughneck, Miko (Baruch Israeli) who postures and wears a colourful very decollete shirt; Margo the beautiful prostitute (Elisheva Micaeli) who really has a heart of gold underneath her blowsy exterior; Grandfather Mamaliga (Yehuda Shehori) the sneak thief; Shneider the sinister sport with the dangling cigarette; Boganov (Yehuda Gabbai) the police sergeant, who hates criminals and will not have them pampered at the expense of honest citizens whom it is his duty to protect; Benny Sherman (Uri Levy) the hero who wants to go straight.

These types may be straight out of the slums of Jaffa, but if they are, they are good pupils and have learned how to behave in the most approved manner laid down by fiction and film. Only Kohelet the lunatic (Saadia Damari) is purely native. He is taken directly from a beggar called Meshiah who used to wander the Tel Aviv streets and call down curses and blessings upon the passers-by in the streets and the cinema queues.

The story of Eldorado centres around the attempts of Benny Sherman to go straight mainly because he has fallen in love with a good girl. It opens well, sags in the second act and picks up in the third. The dialogue is fast and racy and the suspense, while not desperate, is kept up fairly well. Despite the author's attempt to make this a problem play of the young people who have never been given a chance, it is still a thriller with two-dimensional characters.

Menahem Golan, who directed the play, treated it as such. Both he and his actors made little attempt to find more in the play than was written into it. Casablan, a similar type of play by the same author, presented at the Chamber Theatre a few seasons back, made the problem much more real and vital because of the exceptionally good acting by the principal character. Uri Levy gives a sympathetic interpretation of Benny, but he never really touches the heart. Bezalel London, who plays the lawyer, acts well the part of the father who does not want to save the boy for his daughter and still would like to see justice done. Yehuda Gabbai does well as Sergeant Boganov. The rest of the cast all play their parts adequately.

Genia Berger's settings of Jaffa are very effective.

IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ



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All Doctors are invited.

Third of Elul, August 21, is the 20th anniversary of the death of
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